URANCE.
ian Insurance
panies are na-
ial concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 255— BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 16 1928 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
20 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„ „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1 Jan. 29			
Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
2 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
8 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
6 „	Morea * ..		10,953
3 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
29 „	Malojs x ..		20,837
9 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
8 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£53	£ 93

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Aisuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5803	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
17th Oct.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa
19th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
22nd „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Saagla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

A Sure Cure—
—F
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1|2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,992
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—22679.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. [illegible]

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper
FORWARD
Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE
Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager,
Forward. Date.....

Sir,
We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.
We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pass..... Line of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.
Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, Continental and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Balsh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A. and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/-. An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE. Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik.
A 31219

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
MEHTA—LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
Dwarkadas Mansions; 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for an Intermediate College. Must be Hindu of liberal views and a vegetarian. Up-country educationist will be preferred. State salary acceptable, educational qualifications, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 2194 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 31197

WANTED—An efficient Part-time CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST, knowing General Office routine to work in an office in Fort between 2 and 4 p.m. daily. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary required, to Box No. 2195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1226

WANTED—At once, a TRAINED GRADUATE, as Head Mistress for the Municipal Anglo Vernacular Girls' School Aligarh. Free quarters Salary according to the qualifications. Applicants should state salary required. Apply before 20th. October, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN. Municipal Board, ALIGARH.
A 31207

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A new or secondhand one s. s. and s. c. LATHE with gap bed, height of centre 16.1/2" to admit 23 feet between centres. Complete with screw cutting wheels, counter shafts with belt striker, face plate and four jaw independent chuck and steady Hollow spindle preferred. Lathe to be of heavy construction and in sound condition. Qupte prices with specification and makers' name to Box No. 2193 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 31193

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at SUDAMA HOUSE, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of October, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Mody as a Director.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood as a Director.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
7. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October, 1928, to the 20th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 11th October, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 20th November, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd October, 1928, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
31214

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year, commencing from 1st January, 1929, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1928.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with thir tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, dated 10th October, 1928.
31212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA MILLS LTD. and Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the modified Scheme of Arrangement having been sanctioned by the High Court on the 9th October, 1928, new Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each will be allotted as fully paid at the rate of one new Ordinary share in respect of one Preference share held by such of the Preference shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the date next after the date when the minute approved by and the order of the High Court is registered with the Registrar, which date, unless notified otherwise later on, will be on or about the 24th October, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1928, to SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
31224

WANTED.

A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on salary Rs. 150—10—200 per month, with conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per month, on probation for one year. He will get benefit of Provident Fund. Applications will be received upto 30th instant and selected candidate will have to join immediately.

Applicants should state their age, qualifications, and previous experience one with knowledge of Electricity and Water Works will be given preference.

S. N. BOSE,
President,
Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P.
11th October, 1928.
31222

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the above Company which was convened on SATURDAY, the 13th instant was adjourned for want of quorum. The adjourned meeting will, therefore, be held on 20th October, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at 22-24, (old No. 310), Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle, Bombay, as per Clause 69 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th Oct., 1928.
31228

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KEROBA DHONDSHET HELEKAR, a Clerk in the Elphinstone Mills, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, for the use and benefit of his step-son Dattatraya Keroba Helekar, a minor, and limited until he attains majority.

GANGABAI, widow of Keroba Dhondshet Helekar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay ....., Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of September, 1928.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31229

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL INDIA, SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd October, to WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

The 54th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

Bombay, 9th October, 1928.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
31225

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, an insolvent, and the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 138, Medows Street, Fort, forthwith otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon situate, lying and being on the Bund Road, bearing bungalow No. 20 at Munjeri in Poona Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Poona, Suburban and District Poona and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand nine hundred square yards or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Patti and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of V. M. Moodliar formerly belonging to Anandrao Poona cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West partly by the property known as Vallabh cottage and formerly by the Bund cottage and partly by the property of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy bearing Survey No. 319 from which there is no entrance or right of passage to the property described hereby, on or towards the North by the property bearing Survey No. 130 and bungalow No. 4 and formerly belonging to Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama and partly by boat club Road and on or towards the South by the public Road leading from the camp to the Bund and bearing New Survey No. 50 and formerly Municipal No. 131, Civil Lines.

Dated, this 15th day of October, 1928.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31221

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES FEZ CAPS WITHOUT LINING.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Sheth Brothers, Cap Merchants, 377, Kalbadevi Road:

15 cases each containing 50 dozen Fez Caps, without lining.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
"THE SPORT OF KINGS"
The Great Racing Comedy
By IAN HAY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MEN and WOMEN
WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS
William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
THE DOVE
SUPPORTED BY
NOAH BERRY.
The Villainous Sergeant of "Beau Geste"
A Colourful Cabaret in a forgotten land. A gorgeous dancing girl! A Bragging Bully!. A Romantic Romeo! Add a dash of spill, a bit of pep, spoonfuls of love and adventure, and you have the finest film Norma ever made.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAP
SPECIAL MATINEE DA
AT 3-30 P.M. only.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P
THIRD GLORIOUS WE
of the $ 2,000,000 Picture
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK
Book your seats
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY

Busy Husbands
Profession, Service, Business, no matter what their calling may be, men as a class detest shopping.
They cannot or perhaps will not give valuable time to an adventure which does not bring in a direct and immediate gain.
The least which a dutiful wife can do is to find a Store where her husband's time shall not be wasted on account of inadequacy of stocks and defective service.
KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & Co
BOMBAY'S PREMIER SHOE STORE,
Shall take care of your husband's requirements, if you bring him along.
249, Hornby Road.

Coming—Saturday Next
A LIVING PAGE FROM MOGUL HISTORY
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATED HEDGE SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—TRADE BUYING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—FUTURES 16 TO 19 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 13.

The New York futures market failed to respond to the firmness displayed the Liverpool market. This market was due to open 30 points higher, but accumulated hedge selling orders, showed considerable weakness at the beginning and within few minutes prices lost 19 points from the previous closing. As soon as this selling pressure was over, trade buying succeeded in raising prices some 20 points from the lowest level within following 10 minutes. The active trading soon ceased and prices began to melt under long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports and absence of frost. The close was weak at a decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 19.40c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a loss of 13 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 13 points to 18.64c.

In all probability about 200,000 bales of American cotton must be passing through gins every day at present and it is no wonder that these bales are being hedged. Cotton Exchanges have to bear the burden of this hedge selling every day and despite bright outlook, the market is passing through the stage which is commonly known as "Autumnal Dip." Majority of operators are inclined to believe in considerably higher prices in the long-run as the total production has been found less burdonsome and in view of improved trade conditions. These salient factors have temporarily ceased to influence price tendency, as the hedge selling demands ready absorbtion which neither trade nor Bulls are ready to take care in advancing markets. As a matter of fact there appears some competition between trade interests and Bull operators for buying cotton at cheaper prices. This action results in premature declines from higher levels and one day the cotton markets show great buying enthusiasm and next day, reverse is the experience. Thus the market is preparing for a definite move. With our lights, we believe, as soon as the tug of war is over and with decreasing hedge selling prices will soar high.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under: "Hedge selling orders accumulated over Holidays. Heavy liquidation in absence of frost. Trade good buying."

Reuter:—"Market was weak on liquidation influenced by Southern hedge selling and more favourable weather."

From New York:—"Cotton Hedging may cause moderate recessions but believe ultimately considerably higher."

N. Y. December highest 19.28 plus .06 lowest 19.05—.17.

N. Y. January highest 19.21 (10-21 a.m.) lowest 19.01 (10-11 a.m.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Hedge selling, speculative long liquidation. Trade is buying on limits.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bengal Dec|Jan	285
Broach Apl|May	353
Oomra Dec|Jan	323

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

100	Currimbhai Mill	Hapur	250
100	Tata & Co.	Mukhed	280
100	Toyomankwa	Dibai	267
10	Japan T. & Co.	Purna	271
100	S. J. Devid Mill	Dibai	263
100	Do.	Hathras	255
100	N. Fatehalli	Nagar	260
100	Toyomankwa	Berar	280
100	Nisso & Co.	Bengal New	301
100	Japan T. & Co.	Sailu	270
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Sailu	270
100	Langli & Co.	Do.	235
100	Rubi Mill	Warora	290
100	Toyomankwa	Ellichpur	325
100	Don Mill	Sind|American	350
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Etawa	301
100	Petit Mill	Broach	363

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|15|6; highest Rs. 49|6|6: closing Rs. 49|3|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs 4'7|6; closing Rs. 4|7|6

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs 54|9; highest Rs. 54|9|6; lowest Rs. 54|7; closing Rs. 54|8.

LIVERPOOL.

MARKET FIRM—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—LIMIT SELLING SCALE UP—FUTURES 5 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at unchanged prices and improved 5 points during the first hour on trade fixing call sales. During the second hour there was some selling at limits scale up which checked further improvement and the market closed firm at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 3 points to 10.98d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points with January 10.17 and May 10.13. Egyptian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends.—

10-20 a.m.:—"Warm, no rain cold predicted West Belt.

5-10 p.m.—"South selling."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Every advance bringing out hedge selling. Farmers must sell their crop."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Trade fixing call sales. Selling at limits scale up.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop looks 13-3|4 to 14 millions. If this view correct prices must eventually go higher. Trade better particularly America. Would confidently recommend purchases but that more than half crop still to be hedged, however looks fairly safe buy moderately averaging on declines but would take reasonable profits.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th Oct.	32,087
Same time last season	72,320

Exports from 1st Sept. to 11th Oct:—

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	2,834	6,152
Continent	77,678	38,776
China	21,620	3,000
Japan	1,24,366	53,989
Coast Ports	2,781	2,512
U. S. A.	230	....
Total	2,29,509	104,429

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 11th Oct. 1928	15,878
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 11th Oct. 1928.	1,352
Same time last year	1,15,284
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 11th Oct. 1928	7,68,346
Same time last year	2,83,100

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

In-full-pressed Bales	13-10-28	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		792	512
Central India	146	2,427	6,327
Barsi & Nagar		763	961
Hyderabad-Gaorani		612	409
Berar	848	6,351	3,130
Central Provinces	14	5,787	2,333
Total Oomras	1,008	16,732	13,672
Dholera		958	11,132
N.-W. Provinces	266	5,004	3,821
Rajputana	22	602	5,118
Sind-Punjab		240	3,411
Broach		2,403	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar		1,637	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	2	1,897	2,619
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	234	343	6,043
Persian		30	1,452
American		646	17,955
Egyptian and African	370	5,223	3,828
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....	....
Total	1,902	35,626	73,735

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

In-full-pressed Bales	13-10-28	1st Sept. to 11th Oct This year	Last year
Europe	2,017	80,742	44,928
Japan & China		145,986	56,989
Coast Ports		2.781	2.512
Up-country by Rail		15,878	6,662
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,176	4,811
Total	2,017	268,563	115,902

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 352 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined As. 4 on scattered selling There was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 354 at this level the market ruled quiet, but Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 19 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	.....	354	0 0
Oomra D.|J.	.....	323	0 0
Bengal D.|J.	.....	286	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

October	241.50—2.10
January	239.80—2.10
April	238.80—1.50

Bombay, Oct. 15.

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 353|14 for Broach Apl|May delivery and ruled rather quiet. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	.....	353	8 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	.....	323	0 0
Bengal Dec|Jan	.....	285	8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 13-10-28	2513000	2758000
„ Yesterday do.	77000	54000
Exports to date do.	1478000	1513000
Stock at Ports 13-10-28	1518000	2049000
„ Interior Towns do.	710000	967000
„ Liverpool 5-10-28	575000	1058000
Visible Supply 5-10-28	3064000	4461000
Quantity in Sight do.	3073000	3610000

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 15.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil—Ready Rs. 65|9 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil—Ready Rs. 51|0 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.

Mowra Cake—Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Ready Prices have improved by about 1 anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1-1|2 anna per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|1 per cwt F B H.

S. S. "Pasha" Rs. 9|- per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 8|13-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct|Dec Rs. 8|9-1.2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion, Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

London Ready	.....	26	14 0
American Cent	.....	58	12 0
China Opening	.....	2	7 11
China Closing	.....	2	7 12
Ready	.....	60	10 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Assuj	60|12	60|12	60|9	60|10
Tejimundi	0|11|0.			
Kartik	60|14	60|14	60|11	60|12
Tejimundi	1|4.			

GOLD.

Ready	.....	21	6 6
Assuj	.....	21	6 0
Kartik	.....	21	6 9
National City	.....	21	9 0
N. Manordas	.....	21	8 0
N. Motilal	.....	21	6 6

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganuy).

Calcutta, Oct. 13.

Jutes.—Both the raw Jute and Hessian market were quiet during this week, but at the close prices recovered to some extent and the outlook seems to be better. An alround enquiry, nearly in almost all the shares, was in evidence, and prices were fully maintained, and in some cases

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

B. C. RATE
T T 1|5 31|32.
D D 1|6.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|6.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1|6 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 Oct.

NEW YORK —
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 273 3/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-3|4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138-1|4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 3|16 13th inst.
Shanghai-London 2|7 13|16 16th inst.
London-Japan 1|10 11|16 13th inst.
London-Paris 124.20 13th inst.
London-Belgium 34.890 13th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.20-1|2 13th inst.
London-Italy 92.65 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 13th inst., £4-4-11-1|2 12th inst.
Silver London 26 7|8 13th inst., 26-3|4 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 15|16 13th inst., 27 13|16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-5|8 13th inst., Closed. 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-3|8 per cent. 13th inst, 4-3|8 per cent. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent. 13th inst., 4-1|2 per cent. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3|4 per cent.
2 mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

the prices have advanced. Dalhousie, opening at 620, closed firm at 633. Barnagore and Bally were also a firm feature at 327 and 335 at the close. Kanknarrah were wanted upto 634. Fort William marked a rise of 12 points being wanted at 498. A remarkable rise was evident in Standard, being quoted at Rs. 533 with buyers over.

Among speculative counters, Howrah, Clive and National fluctuated within the range of a rupee and closed at 61|8, 47|14 and 36 respectively. Presidency and Waverly were also steady at Rs. 12|4 and 9. Nuddea were steady at 71|8, and in our opinion the present rate may be considered cheap as compared with the reduced 5 rupees paid-up shares of Presidency and Waverly.

Keen buyers were in evidence for Adamjee, but owing to the scarcity of scrips, business was restricted, except a solitary transaction at Rs. 1|10 premium.

Cottons:—Except Bengal-Nagpur which are steady at Rs. 28|8 x.d., there seems no change in this section. Elgin Mills were done at 82. Kesoram at 3|6. Cawnpore Textile fetched Rs. 2.

Coals:—There seems to be some hope for the revival of interest in this section, as the lower prices have proved attractive to buyers. Bhulanbarare are wanted at 16. Hurriladih were taken up at 58 with buyers over. Khas Jharia improved to Rs. 46. North West and Union found buyers at 33 and 18|8. There are buyers for Burrakur and Sendra at Rs. 11 and 15|8.

Tea Shares:—Though this week's Tea Sale showed a good demand for tea and prices achieved were satisfactory, this section was practically unchanged. Bishnauth and Eastern Cachar changed hands at 35-8 and 14-8. Tezpur were done at 10|6. Sapoi at Rs. 22|4. Teesta Valley fetched Rs. 40|4. There were buyers for Red Bank, but no transaction has been reported. Bateli were taken at 4|4.

Banks:—There is nothing worth reporting in this section. Imperial Bank F. P. are unchanged at 1470.

Govt. Securities:—There is very little doing in this section at unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous:—The Burn Group was a special feature this week in the section. Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron marked a good rise, touching Rs. 19|12 and 18, receding to Rs. 19|2 and 17|8 due to profit-taking, and closing steady at 19|4 and 17|12 with buyers over; and the outlook seems to be very bright. Burn and Co. were also firm at 395. Indian Standard Wagon have advanced from Rs. 47 to 50. Electric and Power shares are a steady market at nearly unchanged rates.

Among other shares, Steel Products were done at 7|4, Hooghly Flour at 20|8. Triton Insurance at 225, Burma Finance at 6|8, Ivan Jones at 6|14, and 7. Madan Theatres were easier at 3|9 x.d. A good enquiry was in evidence for Thorneroft at 1|12 with buyers over.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NATURAL REACTION.

LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady at about unchanged prices but ruled easy on long liquidation. To-day's decline in prices is nothing more that natural reaction and lower prices will induce renewed support.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 390.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25,850
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 513/12
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 408/2
Cresent (100) Rs. 3, 152/8
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 141/4
Dawn (250) 35, 550
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazzalbhoy (100) 0,125.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 253/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 18.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 220.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755 1680
Madhowji Darmsey (100) nil 63/12
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500
Maneckji Petit (1,000) (92.30) 1,450
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Mever Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 255
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 94.
Pahaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 233/12
Peral Mills (250) 13,526.4
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 381/4
Simplex (250) 94.6
Sholapur (100) 325.6300
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100), 15,478.12
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130
Tata Mills (500) 70
Vishnu Cotton O. (509) Rs. 99, 2670
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. Nil, 375
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 823.12
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/12
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 282/8
Bombay Steam Co P. (250) 6 p. c. 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-12-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12.8.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1.22/10
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2375
Port Canning (1,000). Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15/9
Tata Construction (30) 4 64/8
Tata Iron Defd., (30) 298/12
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 21/4.
Tata Iron Defd. (0) 298/12
Tata Iron (0) (85) Re. 1, 83/2
Telephone Co. Ord. (50). Re. 1, 52/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1.4, 24/6
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1|4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 131/4
Indian Cement O. (250 386/4
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 280
Punjab Cement O. (10) 16
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 131/4
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmebabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c., 7064
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 730
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151/14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (0) (100) 330, 1145
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1151-4. 110-1|2
Tata Power O. (1,000), 546/4
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15|6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 1st Nov. Sett.:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 73|4|0.
1945-55 Rs. 105|14|0.
Tone of Market:—3-1|2 Paper in demand, the rest are easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1.3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. India bought. Continent sold. Small amount of business has been done. India was a large buyer at lower rate. China doing nothing.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	300	....
Bengal Fine	295	....
Bengal F.G.	280	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	325
Nagpur Fine	325	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	310
Arvi Fine	325	310
Amraoti Fine	320	295
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	280
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	270
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	245	235
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	305	280|90
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	280
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	285
Indore|Ujjain Fine	305	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	280|85
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	345	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	325	....
Cambodia	410	....
Miraj|Sangli	335	....
Compta Good	350	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

Send for FREE Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|- He had published in "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-10-28 that Bureau report will be bullish and price will advance about Rs. 15|- again there will be a reaction of Rs. 10|- accordingly it came bullish, prices advanced upto 362 again declined upto 347 till 10-10-28. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic No opium. Quite safe, **Price Rs. 2 per dozen.**

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. **Price Rs. 3.**

Sujan Mohani Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJA B.)

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

VITHAL SCORES A CENTURY.

HAVEWALL'S DEADLY BOWLING.

COLAH PLAYS A BREEZY GAME

Sunday's play in the match between the Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas proved to be an exciting affair. Vithal and Pawaskar continued the Hindu innings and both played exhilarating cricket. Vithal reached his century amidst cheers. When he was 106 and the score board showed 208 Vithal was caught by Kalapesi off Havewalla. Vithal played an attractive game and hit 15 four's. After this Havewalla proved to be deadly and the Hindu side collapsed for 249. Pawaskar was unbeaten and scored 57 in which he hit 8 four's. Havewalla took 8 wickets for 108 runs.

PARSIS BAT.

Going in to bat the Parsis scored 281 for the loss of 9 wickets and thus won the match by a wicket and 32 runs. The Parsis started disasterously and three wickets fell when only 34 runs had been scored. Elavia and Colah brightened up the game and their partnership was broken when Elavia was bowled at 61, the score board showing 105. Colah was playing a breezy game and in fine style he reached his century. He was however declared l.b.w. when he was 116 His score included 19 four's and one sixer. The Parsis declared when the score was 281 for 9 wickets and thus won the match.

Scores:—

HINDUS.

K. G. Pardeshi l.b.w. b Kalapesi	3
S. S. Dongre, b Kalapesi	2
V. S. Dongre, b Havewalla	47
P. Vithal, c Kalapesi, b Havewalla.	106
K. N. Divekar, c Daruwalla, b Havewalla	18
S. K. Pawaskar, (not out)	57
B. G. Jog, c Kapadia, b Havewalla.	0
C. M. Rana, c Kapadia, b Havewalla.	0
R. R. Wadkar, c Kapadia, b Havewalla.	1
M. H. Chandrana, b Havewalla	0
G. B. Gavankar, l.b.w. Havewalla	10
Extras	5
Total	249

Bowling: Havewalla 8 for 108, Kalapesi 2 for 81.

PARSIS.

J. Elavia, b Divekar	61
B. Saklatwalla, b Chandarana	0
F. E. Kapadia, b M. Chandrana	6
K. J. Mody, b C. M. Rana	2
S. H. Colah, l.b.w. b M. Chandarana.	116
J. Havewalla, b M. Chandarana	26
N. D. Marshall, b C. M. Rana	31
R. Kalapesi, b Gavankar	0
M. Manekshaw, c Pardish, b Divekar.	15
P. Daruwalla (did not bat)	
A. C. Santook (not out)	9
Extras	15
Total (for 9 wickets.)	281

Bowling: M. Chandarana 4 for 63, C. M. Rana 2 for 60, Divekar 2 for 39, Gavankar 1 for 39.

MUSLIM DRAW WITH ELPHINSTONIANS.

Shakoor narrowly missed his century in the match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C. on Sunday. Playing first the Gymkhana scored 225 Shakoor contributing 80 in which he hit 10 four's. The Elphinstone C. C. replied 164 for the loss of 5 wickets and the match was drawn. Daruwalla scored 54.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor 80, Sheikh 5, Masih 65, Rasool 0, Hakim 37, Wali Ahmed 0, Kazrani 0, Kazi (not out) 10, Mohuddin 4, Kadri 17, Sharif 0, Extras 7. Total 225.

Bowling: Polsotia 6 for 105, Sadri 1 for 33, Daruwalla 3 for 23.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Gandhi 6, B. E. Kapadia 49, J. N. Elavia 8, Kapadia D. K. 34, Daruwalla (not out) 54, D. P. Tata 3, J. S. Daruwalla (not out) 3, Extras 7. Total (for 5 wickets) 164.

Bowling: Kazi 3 for 61, Hakim 1 for 24, Rasool 1 for 72.

COMMANDER BURNEY RESIGNS SEAT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Commander Burney is resigning his seat in the House of Commons in order to devote his whole time to the Airship Guarantee Company in view of the imminent completion of the airship R100.—Reuter.

ULTAN OF MUSCAT LEAVES FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Sultan of Muscat concluded his month's official visit and departed to-day for France. He expects to return home in the middle of November.

Interviewed by Reuter he said he was very much gratified and impressed with all that he had seen in Britain, and that he hoped to pay another visit.—Reuter.

FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

RETURN OF KEMAL PASHA TO ANGORA

Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha returned to Angora on 21st September. He gave very encouraging impressions of his long tour. He said that the whole Turkish nation was imbibed with spirit of modern ideals and progress was the order of the day. Latin scripts have already increased appreciably the number of those who can read and write because not only literate people are making use of the new system but those who were quite illiterate have also made use of new classes and have acquired capacity to read. Purdah is gone everywhere and every branch of human life is getting full share of women's activities.—("Jamhuriat.")

WOMEN'S PART IN AGITATION.

Miss Fatma Mahmud, "Secretary, "Lajnatul Sayyadat Sadia," has issued a statement to the press in which she puts before women of Egypt a programme of national work on the lines of the Wafd Party. Every branch of the society will undertake active campaign for the success of Zaghlul Party to force the Government to call Parliament and carry on Government of the country according to the constitution. Doctor Fahima Mohamed will be the chief leader of the agitation. The programme includes processions, carrying banners with inscriptions of "Long live Constitution." The ministry in power is contemplating stern measures to suppress all such exhibitions of protest.

GAGGED POLITICIANS DISTRIBUTE PRINTED SPEECHES.

The Government of Beirut prohibited certain politicians of Watanist policy from holding meetings on the 20th September, 1928 which incensed the party and the speeches that were to be delivered in the meeting were printed and distributed broadcast in the public.—("Alahram.")

SYRIA'S CONSTITUTION SHOULD NOT BE FRAMED BY FRANCE.

Watanists are being persecuted in Syria for their claim that Syria's constitution should not be framed in Paris by French but should be an outcome of national will freely exercised in free atmosphere. Fanziulghazi Bey has made a sensational appeal to the Syrians to agitate for full freedom and not be led away by false excuses and sham charters which simply aim at cooling the spirited zeal of the people.—("Alahram.")

SARWAT PASHA'S DEATH STRENGHTENS GOVERNMENT.

Sarwat Pasha's death has strengthened the present Egyptian Government because condolence meetings were held all over Egypt and Sarwat Pasha's policy and constructive work were eulogised; newspapers were full of his praises and he was declared by most of the papers as the founder of modern Egyptian Constitution because it was in his life and due to his energetic work and political sagacity that Britain recognised the independence of Egypt and a constitutional monarchy was established. Since more or less the policy of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resembles that of late Sarwat Pasha, therefore, it is regarded that this stream of propaganda has naturally strengthened the hands of the present Government.

REFORMS FOR AZHAR PROPOSED.

Kamil Nahas Bey interviewed by a press representative described the proposals of the enquiry committee of Jamea-i-Azhar as halting and reactionary. He said Azhar though important on account of its wide fame and old status requires drastic reforms. The Enquiry Committee has recommended compulsory memorising of the holy Koran but the urgent need of the time is not so much memorising than clear and intelligent understanding of the Koran in the light of modern interpretation. If Jamea-i-Azhar keeps behind in the march of events world will not care for it and it will loose its ceural position and status of the greatest Islamic university. He said he was however in favour of reforms than establishing a parallel institution against Azhar. —("Bolaqh.")

LATIN SCRIPTS AND EGYPT.

Consensus of Egyptian opinion is decidedly against adopting Latin scripts in place of Arabic ones. Rashdiallhami while speaking in the Literary Club of Tanta said that Turkey could afford to change the scripts because the volume of literature in Turkish language in Arabic scripts was not very great and could be transferred by special efforts of Government though at great cost into Latin scripts; but in Egypt it is not conceivable to change the scripts because there is limitless literature which will pass into oblivion in course of time after the change of scripts. Egypt cannot afford to loose this treasure without being exposed to the charge of folly. —("Alsiasat.")

Lady Irwin reached Delhi on Saturday afternoon by the Frontier Mail. She lunched with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and, later, visited the new Viceregal lodge.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen returned to Madras on Saturday after their tour in the West Coast.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN PATHAN AND "MAVALIS"

POLICEMEN AND PASSERS-BY INJURED.

A serious fracas took place on Sunday night on Frere Road between Pathans and some persons alleged to be "Mavalis" in which eight persons including policemen were injured. Five of the injured have been detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The report goes that at about 10 p.m. some altercation took place between one Abdul Rahman and one Ghulam, a Pathan. Each called for the assistance of friends and very soon a free fight ensued between two hostile camps. Even passers-by were also assaulted, necessitating their removal to the hospital. It is alleged that the "Mavalis" rushed into the compound of the Harbour Police quarters where they belabourred three sepoys who received slight injuries on their hands and legs. The injured persons were at once removed to the G. T. Hospital.

PROGRESS OF NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Detailed analysis is made in the columns of the "Indian Finance" of the working of the New India Assurance Company for the year ending March 1928. Says the paper: No shareholder, having studied the Director's Report can have any cause or justification for a grouse. On the other hand, he should feel grateful to the Directors and Management for the gratifying results disclosed".

Continuing, the paper points out that the satisfactory features of the report are briefly as under: (1) In the Fire Department, the claims experienced have been favourable. (2) The Marine Department records an increase of nearly 50 per cent. (3) The working of the Accident Department is pleasing and shows progress. (4) Substantial allocation is made towards additional reserve. (5) The claims ratio, as a whole, has been considerably lower. (6) The reduction in the commission and expense ratio. (7) The profit of Rs. 3-3/4 lakhs on the year's operations of sale and redemption of investments. (8) The completion of preliminary arrangements to commence Life business.

The paper concludes: "We have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the chairman of the Company, that the year under review has been satisfactory one and that the company is in a thoroughly sound position with bright prospects."

Further it says:—"The Company is now fairly established with powerful and influential connections, a growing business, a favourable claims experience, assured good-will, reinforced reserve position, and a staff who would do the team work in perfect harmony and with maximum efficiency. It were suicidal if shareholders willingly join a movement which would retard this even and smooth progress".

MOTIWALA ESSAY PRIZE & AGA MOWLA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood write:

"The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will award a prize of Rs. 100 to any undergraduate reading in any of the local colleges, who might submit best essay on "The Status of Woman in India and How to Raise it"

The Committee has appointed a Board of three Judges consisting of Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Kanyalal M. Munshi and Mr. Maneklal H. Vakeel who will decide the award. No essay will be admitted after 15th of January 1929 and it shall not exceed 5000 words.

3 SCHOLARSHIPS OF RS. 50 EACH.

The Committee will also award three scholarships of Rs. 50 each to any three deserving students reading in any of the local schools, particulars regarding the Essay competition and the Scholarships will be available from the Hon. Secretaries

THIRD PATIALA EXHIBITION.

The third Exhibition of Industrial and Agricultural products of Patiala State will take place in the Basant Week (in February 1929). Preliminary preparations are in progress. This Exhibition, which has all the interesting features of the previous two shows, is likely to attract a large number of manufacturers of indigenous industrial products from all over the country. During the Exhibition Week there will be wrestling matches and other items of amusements.

BAGALKOT PUBLIC SUPPORTS BOYCOTT.

A public meeting held at Bagalkot on the 12th instant resolved to boycott the simon Commission and fully support the Nehru Committee's Report and accept the resolutions passed by the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow.

The meeting also declared that neither the committee of the Bombay Council which is cooperating with the Commission nor the witnesses who appear before it to give evidence are representatives of the people.

WEATHER REMAINS DRY

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN MADRAS AND MYSORE

POONA, Oct. 15.

Extensive rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. There has also been nearly general rain in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a few falls in Orissa and Bihar.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair and Tenngoo a quarter inch, Yamethin three quarters, Mandalay two, Monywa three Lashio Maymyo Cherrapunji Tezpur and Calcutta one, and Dhubri, Cox Bazaar, Jessore, Berhampore and Mymensingh a half, Jalpaiguri four, Sandheads one and half, Cuttack a quarter, Bangalore and Cuddapah one, Mangalore and Cochin a half, Madura Madras and Calingapatam two, Vizagapatam one and half, and Chitaldrug, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Cocanada, Coonoor and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 15.

General Remarks.—Extensive rain has again fallen in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. Skies are moderately to heavily heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab, east Rayputana the central districts of the United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, the central Deccan and most of Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mangalore	0.58"
Calicut	0.02"
Cochin	0.600
Trivandrum	0.10"
Colombo	3.86"
Masulipatam	0.11"
Cocanada	0.24"
Bellary	0.03"
Cuddapah	1.23"
Madras	1.92"
Bangalore	0.90"
Coimbatore	0.06"
Trichinopoly	0.28"
Negapatam	0.04"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorologicas Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15.10.1928

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.878 inches (below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.767 inches (.011 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.025

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees (0.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 763 degrees (0.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours at 8 a.m. 115 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.45 inches.

sky cloudy 85.45 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 15.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8.a.m of date 15-10-28 Colaba Point 0.00 Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital. 0.00

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point. 85.44 Fort. 119.66 J. J Hospital 92.73

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point. 68.72 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital 69.24

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55 Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital. 84.02.

COMMISSION NOT WANTED.

BARDOLI YOUTH'S PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Oct. 13.

The students of Bardoli observed hartal yesterday. Not a student attended the school.

At night, under the auspices of the Bardoli Youth League, a public meeting was held to protest against the unwanted Simon Commission. There was a large audience in the meeting. Dr. Sumant Mehta was present. Sjt. Jivanlal Seth presided.

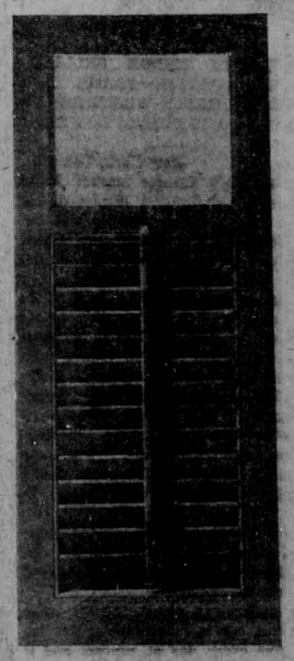
COMMISSION NOT WANTED.

Dr. Sumant Mehta adviced the youths of Bardoli to take up the constructive programme which is before the nation, and to start with the Akhada Movement for physical exercise.

The meeting then unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Simon Commission.

MACHINE MADE DOOR AND WINDOW.

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, Opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10.
Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

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40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence in growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

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LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

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H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.
of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

CITY & SUBURBS

...GAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

...neral meeting of Society of ...dency Magistrates, Esplanade ...urt, 6 p.m.

...EDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

...protest against Corporation's ...ion about drinking pots, Madhav ...5-40 p.m.

...ipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.

P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

LOKAHITAWADI SANGHA, DADAR.

The Navaratra Mahotsav programme for to-day (Tuesday), is as under:—

7 p.m., Lecture by Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar. 9 p.m., Performance of the Kumar Vinaya Mela, and Bhajan.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication with stations in Southern India beyond Trichinopoly being interrupted, telegrams to and from these places, are subject to delay.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at midnight the sameday.

SHRI KRISHNA LILA.

Swami Shri Krishnanandji, M.A., of Mahanirvan Math, Calcutta, will deliver lectures on "Shri Krishna Lila" with Kirtan and Bhajan from Thursday, the 18th inst., at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug, when all Hindu ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

LAXMI NAGAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Thakordas P. Munim the President of the Association will before a public meeting to be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. in Laxmi Society's pavilion narrate his impressions and recollections of tour to Kashmere. All are invited to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 59. The total mortality this day last year was 54.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Anatomy Theatre Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. N. J. Vazifdar, Acting Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, will deliver a lecture on "The Law and Ethics of Abortion."

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

10,105 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of September 1928:—

Department.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Unani	396	3,793	4,189
Vedic	371	2,555	2,926
Surgical	741	2,249	2,990

DONATION TO KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR.

A donation of Rr. 100 was given by the Swetamber Sthankwasi Jain Sakal Sangh to the Matunga Kumar Vinaya Mandir, conducted by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha in celebration of the Jain Puryushan holidays, for which the Sabha feels very thankful and also requests the other kind-hearted people and associations to follow suit specially in view of the approach of the Diwali Holiday and help the cause of the education of these poor "depressed" class boys.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

For the ten seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, the following candidates have been returned:—(1) Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, (2) Mr. Abid Alli Jafarbhai, (3) Mr. A. A. Alve, (4) Mr. B. T. Alve, (5) Mr. G. R. Kadam, (6) Mr. B. A. Gadakari, (7) Mr. K. R. Ansekar, (8) Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, (9) Mr. A. B. Sawant Mazgaonkar, (10) Mr. B. R. Padanekar.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The 14th annual social gathering of the Vidyalaya and prize distribution to the students who have come out successful in the Musical competition held by the Vidyalaya last year, will take place under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, at the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall, Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, on Sunday (28th instant), at 3-30 p.m.

"KURUNDWAD SANGH."

The 1st annual gathering of Kurundwad Sangh was held at Maharastra Sangit Vidyalaya, Ramchandra Mansion, Girgaum on Sunday, the 14th instant, under the presidentship of Pandit Vishnu Digambar the proprietor of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay.

The programme commenced at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Baburao Gokhale, the proprietor of Maharastra Sangit Vidyalaya with his pupils started singing with "Vandemataram." The Gayanacharya Panditji entertained the audience with his melodious and harmonious music. He showed the audiance the new system of sitar "swar" by singing only "Ram, Ram."

Mr. Rambhau Joshi, the Hon. Secretary narrated the history of the Sangh, and Mr. S. P. Lele, Jt. Secretary read the Annual Report.

Then the president addressed the meeting and impressed on the audience the true principles of Unionism.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here on the 24th instant via Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 17th instant, at 8-0 a.m.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Municipal workers of Drainage Department was held on Sunday, under the auspices of the above Union. Mr. Pangarker presided. Mr. Pangarker addressed the meeting and gave the men the idea of Unionism. He told the men, to be firm to get what they wanted. Afterwards the following resolution 'ananimously passed':—"This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Drainage Department earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to arrange to pay the wages of the men who were on strike, for strike days as assured by the chief Inspector, Drainage at the time of settlement of the strike."

FREE MATRIC CLASSES.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Hony. Secretary, Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal, Patkar Niwas, Bandra, writes:—

"With the help of some of the experienced graduates, the Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal has arranged to start Free Classes with a view to coach up students (boys and girls) preparing for the School-leaving Examination this year. The undersigned, therefore, requests the students intending to join the Classes to enroll their names on or before the 18th of this month. In case a sufficient number of students is enrolled, the Classes will be started immediately. The date, time and place of the Classes will be notified hereafter. Subjects:—(1) English, (2) Sanskrit and (3) Mathematics.

CONCERT IN AID OF RASHTRIYA SHALA.

Under the presidentship of Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas, Shrijut Zaverchand Meghani will entertain the public of Bombay and the Suburbs by his beautiful recitation of the folk-lores and the Saurashtra Sahitya on Wednesday (the 17th inst.), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Sir. Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. The proceeds of the function will be given to Shri Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal for the use of Shri Rashtriya Shala Bombay. The Gujarati public of Bombay and the Suburbs are specially invited to make the concert a complete success and thus help the only National School that does solid national work in Bombay.

Rates of tickets are: 1st Class Rs. 10; 2nd Class Rs. 5; 3rd Class Rs. 3; 4th Class Rs. 2; 5th Class Re. 1; and they can be had from:—

(1) Shri Rashtriya Shala, Bombay, Princess Street; (2) Bhika Kalyanji & Co., Sheik Memon Street, Bombay; (3) Shrijut Paramanad Kunverji, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay; (4) Shrijut Markanaraj Metha, W. T. Jones, Share Bazar, Bombay; (5) Vile Parle, Shrijut Gokulbhai Bhatt; (6) Shrijut Jayakrishna M. Patwala, Sheth Kanjibhai Bungalow, Malad; (7) Shrijut Mavaji D. Ved, Kandivele near Station; (8) Shrijut Dilkhush B. Divanji, Santa Cruz, Tagore Road; (9) Shrijut Rindani, Borivili.

DISCONTENT AMONG RAILWAY BRAKESMEN.

WAGGON ['U. H. H.'] FOR SLEEPING?

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF VIRAR STATION MASTER.

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union, a meeting of the gangmen, brakesmen, linesmen, cabinmen and porters was held, on Sunday evening, at Dadar Railway Compound, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presiding. At the meeting, Mr. Jhabwalla, Mr. Nadkarni, Mr. Behru and Mr. Gokhlay spoke on the advantages of joining the Union. Mr. Jhabwalla pointed out that the membership had increased to 7,000 now, which was but insignificant compared to the total strength of workmen on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which was about two lakhs. He exherted the men to join the Union in a very large number.

A BRAKESMAN'S PLIGHT.

After the meeting several workmen spoke on their grievances. The speech of Pirbux, a brakesman, describing the alleged high-handedness of a stationmaster of Virar aroused feeling of resentment in the meeting, but the men were assured by the Chairman that the matter had gone to the Agent who would make a proper enquiry. Mr. Pirbux said that the brakesmen had requested the Railway authorities to supply them with some sleeping accommodation at night at Virar Station, as they had to sleep in the open in all the seasons of the year. They were given a decent railway wagon and a few wooden cots by the General Traffic Manager. On Friday last the stationmaster gave away the wagon to a merchant to load plantains and the merchants' men threw away the cots and bedding. The stationmaster, instead, supplied a wagon which was full of filth and stink, and was unfit for human habitation. When he (Pirbux) though he was sick approached the stationmaster he turned him out. Mr. Pirbux offered him a rupee to send a telegram to the Railway doctor and to call him to examine the wagon whether it was fit for human beings to sleep in, but the stationmaster did not comply with his request.

CERTIFICATE OF DOCTOR.

Mr. Pirbux then went to a local doctor and asked him to give his opinion, and Dr. G. H. Behere of Virar gave the following report which Mr. Pirbux read in the meeting:—

"This is to certify that I have examined Brakesman Pirbux for pharangytis on the night of 12-10-28 at the shed provided for brakesmen, viz.: V-Class No. 19813, and I am of opinion that the urinous gases emanating from the van are detrimental to human health."

This statement is supported by five guards who were on the spot at the time at Virar Station.

The meeting terminated with the resolution to enlist more members in the Union to strengthen the cause of the workmen.

INQUEST OVER DE SOUZA STREET TRAGEDY

An inquest was held by the city Coroner on Monday over the body of one Ashanna, a middle-aged Hindu labourer who met his detath as a result of a fatal fall from the fourth floor of a house. The deceased was working on Sunday in a house in De Souza Street. Being severely injured he was removed to the hospital but he died on the way.

The evidence recorded at the inquest showed that he was working on the terrace of the fourth floor, which was under construction. It appears that Ashanna was putting a cloth screen to protect the workers from the sun, and while he was tying the ropes he slipped and fell down on the stone pavement. The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall.

INQUEST OVER SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury at the City Coroner's Court at an inquest held on Monday, over Manubai Makindas, a Hindu woman aged about 40, who died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday from a fracture of the skull sustained in a motor accident at Sankli Street on Friday. It appears that on the day of the accident she was walking on along Sankli street with a child in her arms. The woman heard a motor horn sounded from behind. In trying to get clear of the motor she got confused with the result that she was knocked down by the car. She was removed to the hospital succumbed to the severe injuries.

The Hon. Edward Cadogan, Major and Mrs C. R. Attlee, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah, Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge, Mr. C. W. A. Turner and Sir George Anderson launched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, 14th October.

Some students of Davangere arranged for a Hartal on the 12th inst. to show their dissatisfaction and regret at the arrival of the Simon Seven at Poona. They did sot attend the school for the whole day and persuaded all the other students to do so.

"BLACK HOLES" FOR POSTMEN

ATTEMPT TO FOIST DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

UNIONS STRONGPROTEST

Postmen and packers from all parts of the city of Bombay gathered strong at Hirabag on Saturday night at the Bombay Postmen's Union's Annual General Meeting, to register their strong and emphatic protest against the Postal Department's action in trying to compel a large number of postmen to live in Naigaum Chawls of the Development Department. In the opinion of the postmen, one-room tenements in these chawls are unhealthy and wholly unsuited to them and if these chawls are forced on them, they are resolved one and all rather to forego their house-rent allowance than to live in the Naigaum dungeons.

The meeting began with an introductory speech by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Vice-President of the Union who presided on the occasion. Mr. Indup, Assistant Secretary then read the report of the Union's work during the past year which showed considerable progress in all directions. The membership had increased and now stood at 1,035. The financial position was satisfactory. The Union sent a deputation to Delhi during the budget discussion in the Assembly and as a result of their efforts, it is hoped that full justice was in sight. The welfare activities of the Union were also progressing satisfactorily.

AGAINST "BLACK HOLES".

After the report was unanimously adopted, the first and most important resolution that was placed before the meeting was that in connection with the Development chawls which are now being forced on a large number of postmen. The speakers on this resolution, made it clear that there was an understanding between the Department and the Postmen's Union that no compulsion would be used in regard to housing. That understanding was not observed by the Department and they are compelling the postmen either to live in the condemned Naigaum chawls with a view to oblige the Development Department or to forego their house-rent allowance.

INTERVIEW WITH P. M. G.

In connection with this resolution, Mr. Warty, the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, then gave a brief account of the interview which he had with the P. M. G. on this matter. They agreed to differ especially as he found that there was very little left now in the hands of the local officials. At the same time, he expressed his dissatisfaction at the Department's not taking the Union into confidence as was the practice so long, both in fixing upon the chawls and in introducing recently a new condition in the appointment orders regarding residence.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting unanimously resolved that no postmen should go to reside at the Development chawls. Another resolution asked that admission to the newly created Lower Clerkship Division should be restricted to postmen only and there should be no dictation test therein.

Mr. Parulekar then in a short speech advised the postmen to remain firm and trust their leaders whole-heartedly.

The President in his closing remarks, stressed the need of a strong reserve fund for the Presidency Union and make a fervent appeal to the members to contribute their quota willingly and promptly. He expressed his great satisfaction at the solidarity of the Union which he hoped would last for ever.

POONA POSTMEN'S MEETING.

PRESIDENCY UNION SECRETARY'S VISIT

A large number of postmen of Poona and neighbouring places assembled in a special general meeting at the Sadashive Peth, Poona, to hear Mr. S. G. Warty the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union who visited the Branch Union. Mr. D. V. Ambekar, member of the Servants of India Society and Vice-president of the Union presided on the occasion.

Mr. Warty explained to the audience the nature of the new revision scheme and discussed its defects. He however, thought that Government was sympathetic. Out of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, he specially mentioned the name of Mr. M. R. Jayakar who was of utmost use to them. He hoped that the remaining demands would soon be granted. But much depended upon the strength of the Union, the loyalty of the postmen to their Union, and the loyalty of the Branch Unions to the Presidency Union.

Mr. Warty then proceeded to criticise Government's unnecessary restrictions in regard to the admission of postmen into the new Lower Clerkship Division. He mentioned the fact that for three long years, the Union was agitating for the creation of this Division to improve the prospects of postmen and the Clerks have all along opposed them. When after so great an effort, this division has been created, admission thereto should be restricted to postmen only for otherwise all their efforts would have been lost.

The meeting thereafter passed three resolutions, one thanking Government for the revision scheme and asking for the speedy granting of the remaining demands, the second demanding admission to the Lower Clerkship Division to be confined to postmen only and third to raise the revise the existing rules of pension and leave of the Lower Grade Staff.

"PERMANENT SUNLIFE CALENDAR"

Messrs. The Bombay Photo Enlarging and Framing Co., of 24 Mint Road, Fort, have issued a calendar called "Permanent Sunlife Calendar." There are seven cards, each with one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, etc., printed on the top, and the particular card is to be used when the first day of the year falls on that particular day of the week (with the provision made on the back of each card if the year happens to be a leap year. It is priced at annas four, and will be sent post and packing free on receiving stamps worth four annas.

LATE SHRIMATI LAXMIBEN

BHAWNAGAR, Oct. 13.

The Nagar community of Bhawnagar in particular, and the women of Bhawnagar in general received a heavy loss in the sad death of Shrimati Laxmiben who passed away last week after a prolonged and lingering illness. Mrs Laxmiben was the daughter of the late Mr. Sarabhai Vijayashanker Gaurishankar Oza. Twenty-six years ago she was widowed at the age of 14, and ever since then she had dedicated her life to religion and philosophy, having been for many years an active and ardent member of the Theosophical Society. She was conducting an afternoon class for ladies at her place, and met all the cost of the establishment, from her own purse. She also maintained a branch of Women's Indian Association for some time in Bhawnagar.

(Continued from column 6)

fat Committee. Will the paper mend its ways and instead of indulging in rhapsodic oratory of the most irresponsible type, care to give facts and figures and convince the Musalmans that their rights are in danger under the proposed Constitution? Let the Khilafatists remember that they will have to pay a heavy price for their folly if they continue to excite the feelings of the illiterate Muslim masses in the way they did at the meeting.

Under the Clock

(BY "ZWIFLER.")

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1928.

In my opinion, he is evidently too much prejudiced in favour of Europe to cast his eyes on other countries and more real subjects.

• • • •

For instance take the U.S.A. and the attractively philosophical subject of mud slinging. New who can deny the value to literature and the intellect, of mud slinging. And, therefore, who, challenged, can say that a library is complete without the masterpieces of the great philosopher and literary artist: Miss Katherine Mayo?

• • • •

Now, come nearer home, in fact please come home. We all know that India had a great past literary, philosophical and metaphysical. But, of course, Dr. Lindsay doesn't know it.

• • • •

But how has he lived in ignorance of India's present contributions towards the provocation of thoughts? There is Mr. N. M. Doom-Acier's great psychological study which is shortly to be published in England, under the title of "The Life Story of a Muck." But of course Dr. Lindsay didn't know about it too.

• • • •

What excuse, however, has he got for neglecting our Indian Stubbs? No, not Tubs although we have got a Diagonese or two also.

• • • •

I mean Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan whose masterpieces, historical as well as futuristic—e.g., his memorandum, or rather suggestions for the better ordering in future of the affairs of the world—are far better as Real Commentaries on Pure reason than Kant's "Critique."

• • • •

Further, they are more Platonic! No! Please do refrain from misunderstanding me. By describing the memorandum as platonic I do not want to convey any suggestion of harmless flirtation. I simple mean philosophical.

Speaking of books, Doctor Lindsay, the Master of Balliol, is reported to have said at Blackpool: "If we could all be restricted to something like the Bible, Shakespeare, Plato's 'Republic' and Kant's 'critique of Pure Reason" all the rest could be burnt.

• • • •

These are days of advertising. And it does one's heart good to read particular types of advertisements. There are some pen who cry from the house-tops about the quality of their wares. They can speak only in superlative terms. Nothing beneath these will suit them, Excellent, Best, Cheapest—these are only a few of their many catchwords.

• • • •

Publishing testimonials is another type of modern advertising. These testimonials, surprising as it may appear, have nothing to say against the advertised matter. They are all in favour of the advertiser, and what is more, say exactly what he says. Great minds think and experience alike. What?

• • • •

Some of the advertisement testimonials I have come across are written in faultless literary style. One almost feels that the writer has been at considerable pains to turn out his testimonial meticulously.

• • • •

Then, no testimonial would be perfect without an expression of gratitude. Especially, where medicines are concerned, the cured patient has a good deal to say about the incurable character of his disease and the wonderfully quiet cure he got. He sends his heart-felt thanks and hopes that others in similar plight as his would get themselves cured too. How kind and considerate of him.

• • • •

Once, I was talking to a friend of mine about these quick cures. "What do you think of this?" I ask him. "Successful cure for malaria, typhoid and so many other fevers besides. Absolutely harmless. And such wonderful testimonials, too." "Try it" was the laconic reply.

• • • •

Well, I tried it. It was a simple malaria and I have often got it cured with a pill of quinine, but this "sure" medicine I bought prolonged it for nearly a month and then I had to rush to a doctor and spend a lot of money. Now that I have recovered and am in normal health, I can afford to laugh over it. I am seriously thinking of writing a testimonial to the advertiser thanking him heartily for the wonderful experience and enlightenment.

• • • •

"I can assure you, madam," said the doctor, "there's nothing wrong with you. All you need is a rest."

"But just look at the state of my tongue, doctor."

"Quite, madam. It needs a rest, too."

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT.

"KHILAFAT'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

(BY A "MUSLIM").

The meeeting of the Musalmans which was held on Saturday night at the Chhota Qabristan, was nothing but a series of surprises for me. I had gone to the meeting under the impression that the various speakers would coolly discuss the merits and demerits of the Nehru report from the Muslim point of view and would suggest constructive amendments, if any, to it after duly revising the same in in the light of the Madras resolution. Mr. Brelvi supporting the Nehru Report, and Mr. Hoosenbhoy Laljee were the only speakers who confined themselves to the merits of the subject. But nothing of the sort was done there by the Khilafatists. On the contrary, speaker after speaker rose to tell his own story of woe with regard to "the perverted mentality of the Hindus." I think it is necessary in the cause of truth, to condemn outright these tactics of the various speakers on that night. They indulged, of course, to their heart's content, in creating a spirit of ill-feeling towards the Hindus in general by attacking all sorts of base motives to Pandit Motilal Nehru and his able colleagues. Besides, some speeches were not only absurd and meaningless but of the most uncharitable character, unworthy of persons who held and still hold Hindu-Muslim unity dear to their hearts.

Let me also take advantage of this opportunity and refer in brief to the mischief which the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" is making day after day by polluting the minds of the Muslims against the Hindus. This is in itself a strange phenomenon that a paper which at one time was a great pillar of Hindu-Muslim unity, should have adopted—all of a sudden—an attitude of the most reactionary type. This is the greatest disservice ever done to the cause of the Hindu-Muslim unity by the Urdu organ of the Central Khila-

(Continued in column 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1928.

A DEEP-LAID CONSPIRACY.

Dr. Ansari deserves to be congratulated on his prompt and bold reply to H. H. the Aga Khan's reactionary views on the Nehru Report. "The Aga Khan," Dr. Ansari says, "not only condemned the Nehru Report but his angle of vision was that it would be humiliating to Great Britain to submit to the Constitution suggested by the Nehru Committee. Such a reactionary who thought in terms of English humiliation and not in terms of the liberation of his people forfeited every right to receive the slightest consideration at the hands of the people of India, Muslims as well as non-Muslims." We trust in the interests of Muslims and Indians in general nationalist Muslim leaders like the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and Sir Ali Imam will soon follow Dr. Ansari in repudiating the Aga Khan's views. It is notorious that by the continued stay abroad and his preoccupations in non-political fields the Aga Khan has lost all real touch with the fast changing political affairs in India. When he was in India for a few days in December last he expressed some solicitude for a united stand by Muslims both with regard to the Simon Commission and the formulation of the national demand. Since then leading Muslims, in co-operation with other Indian leaders, have accepted both the boycott of the Commission and the national demand as formulated by the Nehru Committee. Barring a few communalists, who owe their position only to the discredited communal electorates and naturally fight for vested interests against the democratic Lucknow Constitution and some misguided persons like Maulana Shaukat Ali the overwhelming majority of the nationalist Muslim leaders, whose strenuous labours in slowly building up the Constitution are in significant contrast with the isolation of the Aga Khan, have enthusiastically rallied round the Swaraj scheme. And now when all Inda is making a supreme effort to be free from foreign domination, here is the Aga Khan attempting to explode the whole Swaraj scheme. It is bad enough to seek to wreck a happy settlement to the framing of which he contributed nothing. It is wicked to mislead the Muslims to believe that the present degraded position gives them better safeguards than a full Sparaj Constitution. It is outrageous to sugegst subterfuges like the partition of Bengal.

Perhaps more is yet to be told of the Aga Khan's plans. He has been for some time past in close correspondence with the communalist clique seeking to discredit the Nehru Report through discreditable means. Under the pretence of calling a representative Muslim Conference the clique is out to pack the Conference with nominees of its members. The Aga Khan could not be unaware of the undemocratic and un-Islamic constitution of the Conference. Over such a Conference he has consented to preside—perhaps not without reason. Neither the Conference nor its President-elect has any truly representative character. As Dr. Ansari observes, "no amount of camouflage would convince the Muslim public that the so-called All-India Muslim All-Parties' Conference presided over by such a man was not calculated to register the decree of the Aga Khan's masters in England." It is humiliating enough for Muslims to find one of their leading men being made a cat's paw by the enemies of India. It would be more humiliating and suicidal for Muslims to walk unwarily into the trap that is being laid for them. Muslims should beware of the dangerous lead that is being given to them. Nationalist Muslims in particular, if they are anxious not to throw into the scrap-heap the All-India Muslim League, which has served them so well for a generation and which has contributed more to the Lucknow settlement than any other Muslim organisation, should repudiate forthwith the packed upstart conference miscalled the All-India Muslim Conference and should also repudiate the wrong lead of the Aga Khan, who contributed not a word by way of suggestion to the League or the All-Parties' Conference but who is now out to destroy the good work done by the League and other sister institutions.

BEWARE OF THE TRAP.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, just back from England, has been advocating, with refreshed and increased vigour and enthusiasm, what he considers to be the Muslim community's claim to separate electorates if only on the dubious but, to him, the constitutional ground, that it has been enjoyed by Mussalmans for no less than eighteen years. Through sheer enthusiasm he strayed from the domain of the constitutional lawyer to that of the historian and indulged at tedious length in the genesis of that concession. To Sir Mahomed Shafi's history of separate electorates the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has added one supplementary detail which we heartily welcome as serving to expose the hollowness of Sir Mahomed Shafi's entire claim. As the Maharaja points out, "the idea of separate electorates had originated in quarters other than Muslim." But why was it originated? Sir Mahomed Shafi has omitted to say that it was because the Government wanted to checkmate the Hindus with Muslim help. What is more interesting is that Sir Mahomed Shafi should object to the exclusion of separate electorates from a Swaraj Constitution which does not contemplate the presence of any outside third party in the Legislatures. As it is, even to-day they do not serve the object for which they were originally instituted. Where is the sense then in insisting upon them? It cannot be that he has recently discovered their having ruled for eighteen years because Sir Mahomed Shafi himself broke the continuity of the rule if only in spirit. For, as the Maharaja of Mahmudabad reminds him, "Sir Mahomed Shafi had become a consenting party to the Delhi proposals of March, 1926", although he "cannot imagine the reasons which led Sir Mahomed to go back on the Delhi proposals in so short a time....." The reason, however, is obvious. Sir Mahomed Shafi and a few other Mussalmans of his way of thinking have realised that they will have no chance of being elected in a system of joint electorates. Their sense of political self-preservation would lead them to commit every outrage on the principles of representative government and democracy. That is why, as Doctor Alam said in Multan, Sir Mahomed Shafi would oppose the Nehru Report without reading it and Sir Mahomed Iqbal would oppose adult suffrage on the ridiculous ground that "the limitation of the age of voters at 21 would decrease the number of Mussalmans." Further, it is through that sense of self-preservation that they are supporting the so-called Muslim All-Parties' Conference, because, in the words of the Maharaja "the decision of the proposed Conference, convened as it is by members of the Legislatures who were returned through separate electorates, is a foregone conclusion." The accused, as he says, cannot be the judges. This is why we ask those Mussalmans who support joint electorates, but demand a few safeguards to beware of the Muslim All-Parties' Conference.

EXIT BIRKENHEAD

Lord Birkenhead has, we are informed by Reuter's, definitely decided to leave politics for a City post. But the fact that he is going to accept the directorship of the Berry group of newspapers with possibly the direct supervision of one of the Berry's most influential dailies shows that what Lord Birkenhead contemplates is not the renunciation of politics but its control from a different sphere which will be financially infinitely more remunerative. So far as India is concerned there will be no regret at his leaving the India Office which has proved to be the grave of his political reputation. He had a splendid opportunity of enhancing that reputation by dealing with the Indian problem with that vision with which he helped to bring about a settlement of the Irish question, much against the counsels of the Diehards of his party. But India he treated with insolent indifference and no politician ever committed a more grievous blunder than Lord Birkenhead did when he defied and insulted India by appointing an All-White Commission. No politician with any reputation worth the name could outlive that blunder and it is not surprising that Lord Birkenhead has to seek another field for the employment of his brilliant but erratic parts.

WANTED BETTER PUBLICITY

Several days ago the Nehru Committee appointed a Publicity Sub-Committee to popularise the Nehru Report. May we know what that Sub-Committee has done all these days? In view of the fast approaching National Convention, we would suggest that the Committee may, besides publishing vernacular editions of the Nehru Report, also publish a brief lucid summary of the Report with special reference to the communal question. Such a summary in the vernaculars will be more accessible to and appreciated by the literate masses. In the absence of such simple and cheap literature it is easy for unscrupulous opponents of the Nehru Report to create in that section of the literate public which is not touched by the nationalist press the impression that the new Constitution takes away the present communal safeguards and offers none in their place. The publicity work of the Nehru Committee needs to be more prompt and more efficient.

WOMAN'S PLACE AND POWER.

(BY MR. F. B. ALIM.)

Woman of the East as well as of the West should receive reverence from each and every man whatever his caste or creeds or colour may be. It is the woman who makes the moral atmosphere in which her children live and by which their minds and souls are nourished, as their bodies are by the physical atmosphere they breathe. And while the woman is the natural cherisher of infancy and the instructor of childhood she is also the guide and counsellor of youth, and confidant and companion of manhood, in her various relations of mother sister, lover, and wife. Woman's place in society should be as dignified as that of man. Their characters and functions are, of course, different. Man is "the doer, the thinker, the defender and the creator," as John Ruskin would put it. His power is "active, progressive and defensive." His intellect is for speculation and invention. It is his lot to weather the rough storm of life, to toil and work in a just and righteous cause and for this rough nature of work, nature has amply endowed him with a strong muscular frame and equipped him with a mind of adamantine strength. Neither can occupy the position nor perform the function of the other. Their several vocations are perfectly distinct. Woman exists on her own account as man does on his, at the same time that each has intimate relations with the other. Humanity needs both for the purposes of the race, and in every consideration of social progress both must necessarily be included.

POWER FOR RULE.

Though companions and equals, yet as regards the measure of their power, they are unequal. Man is stronger, more muscular, and of tougher fibre, woman is more delicate, sensitive and nervous, The one excels in power of brain, the other in qualities of heart: and though the head may rule, it is the heart which influences. Although man's qualities belong more to the heads and woman's more to the heart—yet it is not less necessary that man's heart should be cultivated as well as his head, and woman's head should be cultivated as well as her heart. A heartless man is as much out of keeping in civilised society as a stupid and unintelligent woman. The cultivation of all parts of the moral and intellectual nature is requisite to form the man or woman of healthy and well-balanced character. Milton in his "Paradise Lost" brings out beautifully in the following few lines the different qualities of man and woman.

"Not equal as their sex not equal seemed,
For contemplation he, and valour formed,
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace
He for God only, she for God in him
His fair large front and eye sublime declared absolute rule."

But the strength and power of woman are of a different order. Her power is for rule and not for battle. Her intellect is not for invention or creation, but "for sweet ordering, arrangement and decision." Her proper place is home. The home is woman's kingdom, her state, her world—where she governs by affection, by kindness, by the power of gentleness. There is nothing which so settles the turbulence of a man's nature as his union in life with a high minded woman. There he finds rest, contentment and happiness—rest of brain and peace of spirit. What a happy man must Edmund Burke have been when he could say of his home: "Every care vanishes the moment I enter under my own roof." And Luther, a man full of human affection speaking of his wife said: "I would not exchange my poverty with her for all the riches of Croesus without her." One is irresistibly reminded of the following famous lines:

"The treasures of the deep are not half so precious
As are the concealed comforts of man
Locked up in woman's love."

She is supposed to adorn it, however poor and lowly her abode may be by her sweet serenity, by her matchless touch of tenderness; by the beauty and grandeur of he heart. She is the fountain of all inspiration. As Ruskin says: "She is the centre of order, the balm of distress, the mirror of beauty." Her power is infinite.

That is the reason also that has made Shakespeare—the greatest student of human nature—to give us heroines in his plays and no heroes. Ruskin is at least of this opinion. According to him Othello is too simple-minded, Hamlet is indolent and drowsily speculative. Romeo is but a mere impatient boy, Orlando is appealing, but is a mere despairing toy of chance and so on. With the exception of King Henry the Fifth, the favourite king of Shakespeare, whose character is drawn

(Continued on page 11.)

MR. MIRZA IS...

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRE...

(From A Correspon...)

Recent articles in a Madra... newspaper—I am referring to ... authors have been carrying on ... against the present Administrati... sore—are a fair index of the len... which unscrupulous misrepresentat... go. Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan ... been freely accused of communal ... lity, of anti-Hindu bias, of having h... administrative experience and so forth ... a small clique of interested critics. Th... effusions do not merit a moment's notice. The charge of anti-Hindu bias levelled against the Dewan has been proved monstrous by several writers. A local journal, writing of the grand welcome accorded to the Dewan during his recent visit to the Sree Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt, says 'inter alia': "It is a coincidence worth some note that this ancient Hindu Mutt which had fallen into a decline and was languishing should have entered on its new phase of life during the regime of the present Dewan and that it should have received many practical proofs of sympathy and encouragement from the Administration whose communal disinterestedness a few have made free to doubt." A Hindu publicist of note, writing to a Bombay newspaper, has similarly expressed the view that the present Dewan has done more for Hindu temples than many a Brahmin Dewan. Yet another Hindu gentleman who is a big Zamindar, writing to the "Hindu" disproves the accusation of anti-Hindu bias against the Dewan and maintains, as most thinking people, do, that he is distinguished for his religious toleration and is a respector of all religions. "It would be unfair" this gentleman remarks rightly, "to make hasty imputations against the personal attitude of the Dewan towards communal questions. Such imputations are extremely unwise as they have a very unhealthy effect on public opinion reducing its force and causing incalculable harm to the future of the country." These instances which could be easily multiplied will suffice to indicate that the suspicion of anti-Hindu bias on the part of the Dewan is absolutely unwarranted. The plain fact is that the love which the Dewan bears for his fellow-subjects and his interest in places of divine worship know no limitations of caste or creed or race.

A POPULAR DEWAN.

One wonders what has happened in Mysore barring the trouble over a simple Ganesha affair which is now under inquiry by the Visvesvaraya Committee and why should there be hostility in certain quarters to an Administration whose head is

(Continued on pgae 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Lost in Admiration.

The Sultan of Muscat's visit to England has now ended after, of course, passing through all the accepted necessary stages. He duly posed to photographers, visited the Cenotaph, attended an air display which, unfortunately, ended in tragedy and was finally honoured with a State banquet. We do not object to all this nor do we question his right to be "lost" in admiration of the great civilisation of Britain." But we would have liked to know which aspect of British civilisation he was alluding to. His Majesty (sic) was speaking in reply to Sir Robert Holland who had referred in appreciative terms to the Sultan's "valuable work during the great war in preventing traffic of arms which was a great peril to India" and to the "ready assistance he had given as regards the air route to India along the Arabian side of the gulf." Was it this aspect of British civilisation which had impressed him so much that he did "valuable work" and gave "ready assistance", has now finally sent him into ecstasies. Having virtually bartered away his own independence long ago, one wonders what further offerings he has made to the Colonial Office while in a state of being "lost in admiration of British civilisation." Has he, for some small consideration placed his kingdom at the entire disposal of British military strategists so that Britain may not only continue her civilising work in Iraq and India, but may also extend it to the recalcitrant countries of Yemen and the Hedjaz?

Germano-Soviet Plot?

The "revelations" made by a moderate Socialist deputy of Germany about a secret Germano-Soviet air pact according to which Professor Junkers was to build aeroplanes for Germany and Russia on Russian territory will be made much of by the Allied Press. They will be featured as exposure of a sensational plot to violate the Versailles Treaty. The fact will be conveniently ignored that the vigilance of the Allied commission of control would have discovered a plot hatched in 1923 long ago and the supply of 240 machines every year could not go undetected. We have grave doubts as to whether such an agreement was mooted at all. The prejudice of the moderate German Socialist against the Nationalists—and the their Commander-in-Chief was one of them—is well-known. Equally well-known is the hostility of Socialist towards the Communists, whether of Russia and Germany. Thus it is unnatural for a Socialist deputy, and a moderate at that, to jump at a letter supposed to have been written in connection with, perhaps, an imaginary Nationalist-Communist agreement.

Pot and Kettle.

But even if the 'plot' be true who, in in view of the subsequent events, can blame the Germans? Germany has not only regularly fulfilled her heavy and inhuman obligation arising out of the Versailles Treaty, she has also given further proofs of her good faith by returning a majority of Socialists into the Reichstag. She has got a Government in which Socialists predominate. This gesture was at first was welcomed by the Allies as proving her good-will and her republicanism. But when her Premier goes to Geneva with high hopes of securing the evacuation of the Rhineland even that clever diplomat, M. Briand, thinks fit to become bellicose. Germany is charged with all sorts of crimes, not excluding one of her industrial development, because it is potentially a source of danger in the event of war. Germany is, therefore, not disarmed and is violating the requirements of the Versailles Treaty. And yet both M. Briand and Lord Cushendun, who echoed the former, forget that every hour they had been violating one of the most important articles of the Versailles Treaty by not reducing their own armaments. The French military estimates have risen by six million sterling, secret naval pacts are proposed, and now we are expected to go into ecstasies at the glad news that the second portion of the Singapore Dock has passed Suez. This is the Allied idea of honouring the Treaty of Versailles.

Advance Women.

Women's conferences have been a welcome feature of Indian public life since the days of Non-co-operation. Two conferences were held last week, one being the Women's Political Conference held at Meerut and the other being the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference held at Poona. Shrimati Sushila Devi, who presided over the Meerut Conference, could not help recalling the memory of the War of Indian Independence of 1857 which began in Meerut. She hoped that if the country was united, the present national struggle would be attended with greater success. Shrimati Parvati Devi, a worthy heroine of the Non-co-operation days, did not mince matters when she stated that, by tolerating the grievous disabilities of women, Indians were unconsciously committing "social matricide." Amidst deafening cries of shame she related the true story of a Hindu dotard of sixty who married for the twenty-sixth time, some of his wives being alive. She gave timorous reformers something to think when she suggested that the minimum marriagrable age for a girl should be eighteen years, a suggestion duly accepted by the Conference. We should much like a resolution to be passed at an All-India Conference urging boys and girls in India to refuse at any cost to marry before they are at least 21 and 16 years old rsepectively.

The Drag of Conservatism.

Nawab Begum Mohamed Ismail Khan Saheba, President of the Poona Conference, said that by neglecting the education of girls Muslims had retarded the advance of the whole community and that "the weakness in the character of the present-day Muslim youths is inherited from their ignorant mothers." While blaming the conservatism of the men, she added that she did not wholly advocate the abolition of the pardah. We do not find in the Press reports of the Conference any resolution in favour of even a partial abolition of the pardah. The Conference has, however, passed a resolution in favour of compulsory education of girls, but we do not know up to what age the compulsion is to be continued. In the city of Bombay compulsion has not yet been introduced among Muslim girls and the tentative proposal is that the maximum age of compulsion for Muslim girls should be ten and not eleven years as in the case of other children. Such conservatism even in the education of little girls is born of the pardah mentality and should make Muslims blush.

ICIPAL ENGINEERING PARTMENT MYSTERY

ed Attempt To Bribe Officer

"MUDDA MAL" IN CASE, SAYS COMMISSIONER

Standing Committee Asked To Report.

Mystery surrounds an incident which occurred in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality recently. It was a subject of a full dress debate on Monday afternoon in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who wanted a report from the Standing Committee on the matter did not divulge the name of the firm of contractors on whose behalf a bribe of Rs. 4,000 was alleged to have been offered to the Municipal Officer.

Mr. Nariman alleged that the firm was the Tata Construction Co., Ltd.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was no corroborative evidence of the alleged bribery as the packet of notes was placed in the drawer as a loan. He further added that he had a talk with the Managing Director of the firm concerned in confidence and the latter had stated that he had no personal knowledge in the matter at all but that the money in question was the personal property of one of their officers and had been given the Municipal Officer as a loan. Under advice from the Municipal solicitors he refrained from prosecution.

The House, passed the proposition with an overwhelming majority.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday moved:—

"(a) That the Standing Committee be requested to report fully the circumstances and the facts regarding the alleged attempt at bribery of a Municipal official by a firm of Municipal contractors, (b) what action the Standing Committee have taken in the matter and (c) whether the firm has been put on the black list."

Mr. Kanji at the outset admitted that the facts of the case were peculiar and that there was no precedent or resolution in the Corporation proceedings before of the nature laid out in his proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin raised a point of order whether a proposition of that nature could be discussed in the presence of the press representatives.

President—I do not think there is any danger in allowing the press to report the debate.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram raised another point of order and quoted Mr. R. P. Masani's book page 172 in which it was ruled by the then president Sir P. M. Mehta that if two motions were tabled relating the same subject priority could not be granted. Mr. Boman-Behram submitted that Mr. D. M. Khairaz had also sent a similar resolution which was before the proposition of Mr. Kanji and, therefore, priority should not have been granted to Mr. Kanji to move his proposition.

President. The rules in regard to the priority of the motion are considerably changed besides Mr. Khairaz has not given notice for priority. Mr. Kanji's proposition is in order.

Mr. Kanji then continuing his speech said that the matter of alleged bribery was considered in the Standing Committee and that body took certain action, but the discussion or the decision had not been put on record. He had not the slightest allegation to make against the bona fide of the Standing Committee for it might have been an error of judgment on their part in not putting on record their decision nor he had to say anything against the Municipal Commissioner whose attitude was above board. But what surprised him most was that a very strenuous effort was made in some interested quarters to make him withdraw the resolution under discussion. The Corporation had, however, a reputation to maintain and they should not connive at cases of corruption and bribery.

NAME THE FIRM.

Mr. Nariman: Name the firm.

Mr. Kanji: It is very difficult to give the name when I am asking for the information from the Standing Committee.

Continuing Mr. Kanji alleged that a firm of contractors approached one of our employees with on offer of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000/- It was a matter of common talk in Bombay and that firm he further alleged had sent an apology to the Municipal Commissioner. He, therefore, hoped that his resolution would be passed unanimously.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz seconded the resolution.

Dr. M. C. Javle felt it difficult to accept the resolution without full details. It was the duty of Mr. Kanji, he said, to make a "prima facie" case and he should have boldly and frankly named the firm like Mr. Nariman who exposed the Bombay Development Department scandal. There were stories about bribery and corruption in regard to the municipal roads and footpaths' contractors and though a Committee had been appointed for investigation the report was not yet forthcoming. It was no use making allegations without justification. If Mr. Kanji was sure of facts he failed to see why he had not given out the name of the firm which is alleged to have offered the bribe.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: You give out the name.

Dr. Javle: Why should I give? I am not a member of the Standing Committee. If Mr. Mohanlal is a real member of the Nationalist Party he should give the name of the contractors who are alleged to have offered the bribe.

COMMISSIONER TAKEN TO TASK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with Dr. Javle and said the mover of the proposition, seconder and supporter had tried to adopt the policy of hush up. If what was stated by Mr. Kanji was correct it should be threshed out from the top to the finish no matter whether the person concerned was a friend or a relative. The Corporation should take a serious notice of the Municipal Commissioner who was their executive officer and the Standing Committee who were their trustees in singularly failing in their duty. How often, he asked, had the Commissioner in the past taken action against their subordinate officers on the report of the Audit Officer? Mr. Nariman then named the firm and alleged that it was the Tata Construction Co. Ld., and that one officer of that firm offered Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to a Municipal officer.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia: Which department?

Mr. Nariman: Engineering department. Continuing Mr. Nariman said that the Municipal Commissioner made a statement before the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee did not mention a word in the minutes. The Commissioner of Police was a member of the Standing Committee and as head of the police force in Bombay he should take up the matter to court and get order of the Court for an enquiry into the matter. There was another gentleman who had offered Rs. 5,000 to the Municipal Commissioner a few years ago. and he was prosecuted. There should be no discrimination between man and man. It did not matter if one was rich and influential and another was not.

Mr. S. A. Mantri said that he was the Chairman of the Roads Committee enquiring into the scandal of the footpaths and he would say for the information of Rev. Dr. Javle that the report of that body would be out soon.

NOT A REVEREND.

Dr. Javle: I am a staunch Hindu and not reverend. I protest against the expression of Mr. Mantri.

President: Perhaps he meant revered Dr. Javle. (Laughter).

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin said if Mr. Kanji had the courage he should have given name o fthe firm but he had not the courage of a Parsi (Laughter). He appealed to the House to investigate into this matter thoroughly.

Mr. Balubhai Desai moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee (named) with a request to report within a fortnight.

NO "MUDDA MAL".

The Municipal Commissioner said he had expected Mr. Nariman and Mr. Balubhai Desai to reveal in a little mud of Back Bay (Laughter). It was always their practice to exaggerate and magnify reports of this kind. There was not what was said in police parlance "mudda mal" in this case. The fact was that a certain incident was brought to his notice by a Municipal officer that an envelope containing a

(Continued on page 8.)

GRAF ZAPPELIN'S PROGRESS

SIGTHED AT CAPE CHARLES

WIRELESS MESSAGE TO NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—The Graf Zeppelin was sighted from Cape Charles, Chesapeake Bay, at 9-45 this morning. She has sent wireless message that she expects to arrive at Lakehurst at sunset.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY DEPT. PICKS UP WIRELESS MESSAGE

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Washington.—The fast that the Graf Zeppelin spent the night cruising between the Bermuda and the American coast is indicated by a wireless message, picked up by the Navy Department, showing the position of the zeppelin at 0135 local time to be still 300 miles south-east of Cape Hatteras. She is following a course on which she will encounter land at Wilmington or Cape Hatteras.—Reuter.

EAGER CROWDS CAMP OVERNIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York.—The Graf Zeppelin maintains complete silence. Meanwhile huge crowds that invaded Lakehurst Field early on Sunday morning in thousands of cars are still waiting in the hope that despite bulletins, the craft may appear any moment. Many are prepared to camp overnight. Officials are keeping an all-night vigil, and lights have been turned on full power.

EXPECTED ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

New York.—The first direct communication from the Graf Zeppelin to the Lakehurst naval air station says that the craft will probably not arrive there before Monday afternoon.

MR. S. R. DAS TO CONTINUE AS LAW MEMBER

BUT WILL NOT COME UP TO SIMLA

It is definitely known that the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das will nit come up to Simla but will resume charge of his duties as Law Member, soon after the offices of the Government of India re-open in Delhi.—A. P.

PEEL TO WALK INTO BIRKENHEAD'S SHOES

A STRONG RUMOUR

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Newspapers publish eulogistic articles with reference to Lord Birkenhead on the occasion of his retirement and wish him luck in his new career.

Viscount Peel is generally regarded as his successor.—Reuter.

NO RAIDS INTO IRAQ

SULTAN IBN SAUD CONTRADICTS BASELESS RUMOURS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Cairo.—Sultan Ibn Saud's adviser Hhaikh Hafiz Wahba, authorises Reuter to deny the report from Basra that the Wahabis are fortifying Buraidah in preparation for raids into Iraq territory.—Reuter.

THREE MEN AND TWO GIRLS KILLED

EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A explosion audible for many miles occurred at the explosive factory at Bramble Island, Essex, just after the employees had started work. Three men and two girls were killed.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

BUTLER COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Butler Committee resumed sittings at Montagu House, Whitehall, to-day. The Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharajas of Kashmir, Nawanagar and Patiala attended. Prof. Abhyankar, Secretary of Indian States Peoples Conference and Mr. P. M. Chuder who have come to England for purpose of presenting peoples' view-point, were refused admittance. They were informed that inquiry was private and their admission was impossible until special arrangements could be made. They intend to consult Sir H. Butler before the next sitting of the Committee in order to secure the necessary permission.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Washington—The Graf Zeppelin was sighted at 12/21 p.m. to-day. It has asked permission by wireless to fly over Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION.

London, Oct. 15.—In the final of the World's professional lawn tennis cham- Patiala attended. Prof. Abhyankar, (France), beat Edmond Burke (France) 6/1 6/3 5/7 6/4.—Reuter.

THE CESAREWITCH MISHAP

FAVOURITE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At Newmarket the Cesarewitch favourite "Eagle's Pride," ridden by Dines, broke down after a gallop with "Eagle's Pride" will be able to run in the Cesarewitch.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch:—

Seven to one against "Brown Jack", seventeen to two "Arctic Star", nineteen to two "Cap-a-Pie", hundred to nine "Tourist", hundred to eight "Troubadour", hundred to six "Bois Josselyn" and "Bonny Boy Second", eighteen to one "Westwick Low" taken and ocered twenty to one "Maid of Perth" offered twenty-two to one taken, Twenty-five to one "Plymouth Hos" ocered thirty to one taken, Twenty-five to one "Blancona" ocered twenty-eight to one taken, thirty-three to one "Accalmie" and "Plumbago", forty to one "Nepeta" and "Kin's Oven" ouered, fifty to one "Eagle's Pride" taken and offered, fifty to one "Alacrity" offered, sixty-six to one taken.

"Samphire Second" was scratched from the Cesarewitch at nine this morning.—Reuter's Special.

October 15.

PIRATES BUSY IN CHINESE WATERS

BRITISH AND FRENCH STEAMERS ATTACKED

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Shanghai.—Two further cases of piratical activity are reported firstly the British steamer 'Wantung' with Sir Frederick and Lady White on board was fired on while traversing the Yantse gorges and secondly the French steamer 'Tungruen' broke down in the rapid in the vicinity of Fowchow and was attacked by pirates who wounded the pilot and took the captain prisoner. The latter was taken ashore but subsequently released.—Reuter.

GERMANO-SOVIET SECRET PACT.

MODERATE SOCIALIST DEPUTY'S REVELATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Berlin.—Herr Franz Kuenstler, a Moderate Socialist deputy publishes in the "Vorwaerts" a secret letter which Von Seeckt, the Commander-in-Chief, sent in August, 1924, to Professor Junkers, urging him to carry out "his agreement with the Soviet for building aeroplanes for Russian and German armies", indicating a secret Germano-Soviet air alliance.

Herr Kuenstler says that the Chief of the Soviet Air Force came to Berlin and the negotiations which were prolonged, concluded in 1923 and stipulated that Professor Junkers should establish works near Moscow and build yearly 240 machines for the German Army and 60 for the Soviet, the German Government to give a subsidy of many thousand sterling annually.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6)

to defeat the shameful exploitation of India.

LEAD INDIA TO LIBERTY.

He finally exhorted the Mussalmans to look upon India as their Motherland and to take pride in calling themselves Indians first and Muslims afterwards. He appealed them to discard their antiquated social and religious customs and by whole-heartedly co-operating with Hindus, to lead India to liberty.

PRESENT UNITED FRONT.

Maulana Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., President of the All-India Khilafat Committee, in a very brief speech appealed to his co-religionists to present a united front along with the other communities and save the nation's respect and honour by effectively boycotting the Simon Commission. He ridiculed the pretension of a handful of flunkeys and toadies to speak in the name of Mussalmans and made a powerful appeal that no Mussalman should in any way help the Simon Commission during its stay. He said that though certain differences had arisen on the Nehru Report, that was purely a matter between the Hindus and Mussalmans and would soon be settled. That need not detract any Mussalman from whole-heartedly co-operating with their Hindu friends in unceremoniously turning the Simon Seven out of this country.

After some other speakers had spoken, the meeting terminated at a late hour after an eloquent appeal from the President, Mr. Abdulla Seth, a leading merchant and non-co-operator of Poona, to boycott the Simonites politically and socially, and also to boycott the "Jo-hukmies".

SIMON TROUPE OPENS SHOW AT POONA.

Armed Guard Posted at the Premises.

BOMBAY GOVT. SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Blames Communal Representation for Administrative Inefficiency

The first of the series of farces officially termed the "Statuary Commission Joint Free Conference" was staged at Poona under armed police guard.

The first witness Mr. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, in his evidence blamed the practice of communal representation for administrative inefficiency.

Sir J. Simon in opening the proceedings emphasized that the Commission would concentrate on one particular case in a particular centre so as to avoid repetition and facilitate their enquiry.

SIR JOHN IN A HURRY TO LEAVE INDIA

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Joint Free Conference opened today all the three wings being fully represented, Sir John Simon presiding. Admission to the room was strictly regulated by passes and was open to accredited press representatives only.

About two dozen armed constables and two police officers were on duty guarding the premises and regulating admission of those to whom cards had been issued.

The first of the Simon Joint Free Conferences began to-day all the members being present. Sir John Simon addressing the members explained the scope of the enquiry and stated that they would not examine witness on educational progress, reserving discussions on it till the Hartog Committee had reported. Later, all provincial committees would have an opportunity of discussing the matter in conference. He further emphasised that to facilitate their enquiry and to avoid repetition they would hear the main case in a particular centre as for example the Associated Chambers and the European Associations case in Calcutta, leaving the Bombay Chamber for instance to concentrate on criticism of the Meston Settlement.

Similarly, the main case of the Depressed Classes would be heard in Madras and the communal question in the Punjab and Bengal. Sir John emphasised the importance of the Commission's task in giving a true description of the working of the constitutional machinery in India as a preliminary to the changes proposed in the Constitution, and he expected his Indian colleagues to help the Commission to enable them to give a just, fair, sympathetic and honest account of the working of the reforms.

MR. TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government was then called in for examination on the working of local Self-Government. He said that communal represention introduced by the Reforms in local bodies had led to a more satisfactory representation of minorities, but he was doubtfdl whether it had led to a more satisfactory administration. The present control of the central and provincial authorities over local bodies existed on paper, but was not as effective, as under the old system power had been given under what he would describe as the "bludgeon section" (laughter).

Sir John Simon: Control from the centre does not mean the isshe of a bludgeon. It may mean using inspectors.

The Witness: There are no inspectors working under the ministry in Local Self-Government, but they work under Education.—A.P.

Further examined by Sir John Simon Mr. Turner said that the Brahmin non-Brahmin controversy had led to the deterioration of the administration and the suspension of two municipalities.

Mr. Abdul Latif asked whether the Hindu-Muslim tension had produced a similar result anywhere in the local bodies in Bombay. Mr. Turner said "No where"

Mr. Patil suggested that before the suppression of any municipality there should be dissolution and the outgoing members could be disqualified. Mr. Turner replied that if the Council passed such an act it would be effective.

RESULT OF POLITICAL PRESSURE.

Replying to Sir Hari Singh Gour Mr. Turner said that the introduction of communal representation in local bodies was the result of political pressure to which Government yielded due to the fact that such a representation had been introduced in the local Councils. Sir Zulfikarali Khan asked whether the interests of minorities had not suffered in the absence of communal representation in the past. Mr. Turner replied that they were liable to suffer but the introduction of representation had led to a very serious fall of efficiency. While Government sympathised with the backward and depressed classes they found that the standard of administration had suffered.

Sir Zulfikarali: Is there then no alternative to efficient administration than giving a monopoly to the advanced classes?

Mr. Turner:—I do not wish to advocate the monopoly of any class either advanced or not.

The Commission rose at one for lunch and will reassemble at 2-30 when it will hold a private sitting.—A. P.

POONA MUSLIMS STAND BY SIMON BOYCOTT

MUSLIM FLUNKEYS DENOUNCED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Yet another crowded meeting of Mussalmans of Poona was held at Charbowdi on Friday, to record emphatic protest against the tactics of a handful of "loyalists" in co-operating with the Simon Commission. The meeting also strongly dissociated the Mussalmans from the so-called All-India Simonite Conference and Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed, organiser of the Simonite reception, came in for violent criticism. Mr. Abdulla Seth presided.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, who was the principal guest of the evening, said that he was very pleased to find that the propaganda of the "Times of India" was after all full of disgraceful lies and that Mussalmans were so strong about the boycott of the "Unwanted Commission.

ISLAM'S GREATEST ENEMY.

He exhorted the Mussalmans to stand by their Hindu brethren and fight with them shoulder to shoulder for the emancipation of India. He said the Muslims stood to gain nothing by co-operating with the British, for the history of the last few years conclusively shows that Britain was the greatest political enemy of Islam. He recalled the breach of faith with Turkey after the War. All the great sons of Turkey had to flee from the country, and it was not till Mustafa Kemal Pasha's meteoric triumph that Turkey has again regained her position.

If we turned to Egypt, the affairs seem still worse. At the moment, Egyptian Independence has been sought to be crushed, Nationalist Press has been gagged, liberty of speech and writing has been suppressed, and even the Parliament House is under lock and key. He recalled the treatment of Britain given to Zaghlul Pasha and asked the audience to boycott the Simon Commission as effectively as the Egyptians boycotted the Milner Commission.

British Jingoism in Persia, Palestine, Arabia is too well known and Mussalmans should profit by this sorry past experience. British Imperialism was now running amok and if its baneful effects are to be effectively counteracted, Hindus and Mussalmans must unite

(Continued in column 4)

INDIAN RPINCES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

Idea of elaborating scheme of future relationships abandoned

CONFERENCE REACHES IMPORTANT DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Conference of Princes with Sir Leslie Scott, to-day, reached an important decision—which had been under consideration for some days—to abandon the original idea of elaborating the scheme of future relationships before the Butler Committee. Sir Leslie Scott will argue before the Committee that the existing system requires readjustment, the three main grounds being that it is defective in not giving the States any share whatever in the determination of the policy affecting their relations with the Paramount Power, or in matters of mutual concern to them and British India, and in having no impartial machinery for arranging the decisions affecting their interests or conflicts with their interpretation of Treaties on differences arising between them and the British Government.

It is held that the Princes are not called upon, at this stage when British India is under examination by the Simon Commission, to submit the scheme though, later the Princes will be prepared to enter into direct negotiations with the Paramount Power for the provision of a machinery to remedy these defects.—Reuter.

NO DEPARTURE FROM ORIGINAL PLAN

REUTER EXPLAINS INDIAN PRINCES' DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Reuter learns that the Indian Princes decision against elaborating the scheme of future relationships before the Butler Committee is not the result of any departure from the Princes' original idea, but is due to the appreciation of the fact that any final settlement can be accomplished, only through direct negotiations between themselves and Paramount Power.

The Butler Committee, being investigatory rather than negotiating body, will, therefore, only concern itself with the broad outline of the Princes' plan.—Reuter.

NASIK PEASANTS ACTIVE

REVISED ASSESSMENT OPPRESSIVE

WILL BARDOLI BE RE-ENACTED?

(From A Correspondent).

SATANA, (Nasik) Oct. 15.

Thirty years revision survey made for Satana, and Malegaon talukas (Nasik Dist.) by which recommendation has been made for an average increase of 33 per cent. over the present land revenue. This additional heavy assessment is unbearable. The peasants are greatly disturbed. A largely attended peasants meeting was held at Nampur on Sunday, Mr. R. H. Gadre, President, District Board presided. About 9,000 peasants attended the meeting.

Dr. Bhutekar and his disciples of the Pracharakashram are vigorously working rousing the peasants throughout the Baglan Taluka. Messrs. Marathe, Abhyankar, Deshpande Shevale, Ajma Patil, and Mokashi specially came from Nasik and Satana and delivered speeches showing how oppossive was the revised assessment and how it would affect the peasants.

Resolutions condemning the increase of 33 per cent assessment, boycotting the Simon Commission, supporting the Nehru Report and asking Bombay Government to remove restrictions on Barrister Savarkar were passed unanimously.

A Peasants Committee to protect the peasants' interests was appointed. Baglan Taluka will follow Bardoli, unless Government takes to redress the grievances.

SINGING HIS WAY THROUGH WORLD

YANKEE GLOBE-TROTTER IN BOMBAY

Mr. William Wolf of Los Angelos, California, U.S.A., a globe-trotter, who is singing his way round the world on a 100,000-mile tour, has arrived in Bombay from Northern India. He started from Los Angelos three years ago without a penny and with only one suit of clothes and has already covered 70,000 miles. He is now on his way to Mesopotamia.

At every big city that Mr. Wolf has visited, he has pleased large audiences, singing popular songs and this has contributed towards this financing of his undertaking.

Speaking of his experiences, Mr. Wolf was enthusiastic about the beautiful scenery of Kashmir, and particularly Srinagar's magnificent Moghul gardens, which Mr. Wolf described as the best gardens he had seen anywhere in the 22 countries he had already visited. He said he was greatly struck by the physique of the working class women of India and the amount of physical labour they were capable of doing. Speaking of the youths of India, particularly students, he said they were most intelligent and very anxious to know all about other parts of the world.—A. P.

MORVI STATE TO EXPORT SALT

MORVI, Oct. 15.

The Morvi State has recently secured from the Government of India the right to export salt from Morvi to Bengal and Burmah, similar to that already enjoyed by the Baroda State.—A. P.

KIRKEE ARSENAL STRIKE CONTINUES

MEN RESENT 'HUMILIATING' TERMS

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO PARLEY WITH "OUTSIDERS"

POONA, Oct. 15.

The strike of skilled workmen at the Kirkee Arsenal still continues. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Thengdi, President of the Workmen's Union, and six workmen waited on the Southern Command authorities, whose replies to their requests, the deputation say, were anything but sympathetic. As the sole authority in charge of the Arsenal, the Southern Command Headquarters claimed (according to the Deputation) full powers of control over the employees, with every authority to discharge, promote, depromote and degrade anybody in any manner they choose. As such, they did not like, they told the deputation, their decisions being questioned by any outsiders. They also said that should the workmen have any grounds for complaint, they had better submit a representation which would receive such consideration as it deserved.

The situation was considered by the strikers this morning who held the authorities of the Ordnance Department responsible for precipitating the strike, and expressed their inability to go back to work on such "humiliating" terms as those offered by the authorities.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN'S TERM EXTENDED

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The following communique has been issued:—With His Majesty the King Emperor's approval, the Secretary of State for India has invited Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., who will attain five years' tenure of his office as Governor of Madras on April 13 next, to continue to serve in India till the autumn of 1929. Lord Goschen has consented to do so.—A. P.

BANNU OUTLAW CAPTURED

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

The successful capture was made by the villagers of Manjhakhal in Bannu District, and the police, on the night of October 8, of the notorious Bannu outlaw Shaim Khan alleged to be an absconder from Bannu and an outlaw of the North Waziristan Agency, and a Dhostal who has not yet been identified. They are alleged to have been captured with arms. They seem to have come from Khost.—A. P.

24 VICTIMS OF CHARFIELD TRAIN SMASH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

From the examination of human remains, doctors are satisfied that fourteen persons were killed in the train smash at Charfield on the 13th instant. Nothing but ashes of some victims remain.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

GEN. DE PRINEDO.

Rome.—Gen. De Pinedo succeeds General Armani as Chief of Aeronautical General Staff. The latter has resigned owing to ill health.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT

CAPT. KINGS FORD-SMITH REACHES DESTINATION

TWENTY-THREE HOURS TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Sydney.—At the conclusion of a terrifying twenty-three hour flight from New Zealand to Australia, buffeted by gales and harassed by fog, Capt. Kingsford-Smith arrived here, to find an aerodrome in complete darkness owing to the failure of the electric current.

He circled the aerdrome while hundred of motor-cars hastily driven to the enclosure lit up the arena by means of their headlights which, aided by arc lamp, enabled the exhausted airmen to land safely.

They were boisteronsly applauded by 25,000 people who had been waiting for hours in drenching rain.—Reuter.

BENGAL JUTE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA MAYOR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Mr. B. K. Basu the Mayor of Calcutta opened the Bengal Jute Association this afternoon before a distinguished gathering. The Mayor in doing so said that fears had been entertained in many quarters that associations like this tended to create gambling transactions. He told them with confidence that if there were transactions which would be tainted with gambling the arm of the law was long enough to put a stop to them. He did not want to speak about the controversy over futures market, but he honestly confessed as a layman that he did not disagree as the futures market was likely to give better facilities for traders of moderate means to carry transactions for a wider market. He was convinced that the futures market was a very essential factor because it was not possible to lock up huge sums in stock or command facilities for liquid cash. He hoped that the association would prove itself an important factor in the economic and commercial development of Bengal and indirectly add to the prosperity of the province and this city.—A.P.

DID SHAUKAT ALI MEET COATMAN?

ENTENTE WITH SHAFI

TO OPPOSE NEHRU REPORT

"Forward" publishes the following message from its Bombay correspondent:—under date Oct. 12

News is available about what is denounced here as an "unholy" alliance between Sir Mohamed Shafi and Mr. Shaukat Ali, the Nehru Report affording them a common grievance.

It is understood that Mr. Shaukat Ali wrote to Sir M. Shafi all about the Lucknow Conference on the latter's arrival met him at the Peddar Road, bunglow of a Muslim ex-Member of the Bombay Government on Friday the 5th October. They decided in strained nerve to oppose the Nehru Report. Mr. Shaukat Ali promised to attend the Delhi Conference.

A report from a reliable authority states Mr. Shaukat Ali had tea with Mr. Coatman, Director of Information of the Government of India last evening and then discussed the Lucknow Conference. The interview between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Coatman was brought about by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Secretary to the Central Moslem Legislator's Association.

Latest Cotton Quottaions.

(Though Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October 15.
Previous Closing Rate	19.03
To-day's Opening Rate	19.00
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.21
Difference	plus .18
Broach Expectations	Rs. 357.

LIVERPOOL.

	October 15.
Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	9.90
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing Rate	9.92
Difference	—.23

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(Our Special Service.)

	London, Oct. 15.		
Silver Ready	26	9	0
Lower	0	5	0
Silver Forward	26	11	0
Lower	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Oct. 15.		
1st Settlement	60	5	0
2nd Settlement	60	7	0

AGA KHAN'S MODEL FOR A FEDERATED INDIA

"SINGULARLY UNFORTUNATE SELECTION"

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S LETTER TO LONDON "TIMES"

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Sir Valentine Chirol in a letter to the "Times" considers that Aga Khan is singularly unfortanate in the selection of the pre-war German Empire as a constitutional model for "federated India" in asmuch as Bismarck framed the Empire to secure for Prussia a permanent predominance whereas "Federated India" would lack a Prussia. He argues that the lines upon which Aga Khan would split up India without a strong central Government to weld the states together show in what welter of confusion and strife India would be quickly and inevitably plunged.

The "Times" in a leader while generally approving the re-arrangements of the existing provinces and declaring that before Indian Commonwealth can be built up there must be consolidation of the existing Indian nations says that the very racial diversities to which Aga Khan rightly alludes make a strong central authority a political necessity if India is to remain united at all.—Reuter.

SIR P. SASSOON REACHES KARACHI

INSPECTS AIR GUARD OF HONOUR ON ARRIVAL

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

The flying boat "Iris' carrying Sir Phillip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, alighted at Karachi harbour at 3-23 this afternoon after a safe flight from Jask where she left at 7/45 this morning, after effecting repairs overnight to the engine, which had become slightly defective.

The "Iris" was escorted by the Royal Air Force aeroplane "Hanadi". Sir Phillip Sassoon was conveyed by launch to the quayside, where he was received by Air Vice-Marshall Sir Geoffray Salmond, commanding the Royal Air Force in India and Wing-Commander R. J. Bone, commanding the Royal Air Force Depot, Karachi.

After inspecting the guard of honour of airmen from the Air Force Depot, the Under-Secretary for Air entered a waiting motor car and drove to Government House. He will be the guest of the Commissioner in Sind till his departure to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR P. SASSOON'S NINE DAYS' STAY IN INDIA

KARACHI. Oct. 15.

Sir Phillip Sassoon, the Under Secretary for Air, interviewed at Government House shortly after his arrival, said that the view of Karachi from the air was very romantic. This was his first visit to India and he was greatly impressed by what little he had seen of Karachi.

Asked about the object of his present tour Sir Phillip Sassoon said that it was to test the "Iris" type of flying boats, which is a new type, on long distance journeys under varying climatic conditions. Incidentally it enabled him to visit all air stations in the Near East and India, and become acquainted on the spot with their difficulties and requirements.

Questioned about his future programme Sir Phillip Sassoon said that he would leave Karachi at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning for Jodhpur, arriving at Delhi in time for lunch. He would fly to Ambala in the afternoon, and take the mid-night train for Simla. The flying boat 'Iris' would remain in Karachi harbour, and be refitted and overhauled ready for the return journey to England on October 24. On the way home he would visit Mosul and fly along the north coast of Africa to Malta. He would have exactly nine days in which to inspect the Royal Air Force units in India and see the Government officials at Simla.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT WITH REVOLVER

DETAILS OF SANGUINARY ENCOUNTER IN SOFIA

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Belgrade.—Details of the sanguinary encounter in a crowded centre of Sofia on October 12 which are filtering in show that "a veritable battle" with revolvers was freely contested between the factions of the pro-Macedonian revolutionary committee who support Ivan Mihailoff and the supporters of the late General Protogueroff, head of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee who along with a friend was shot dead on July 8 last. Ten persons were wounded including the Turkish military attache and also Major Traikov, one of the heads of the Protogueroff Party in Albania.—Reuter.

NEW AWAKENING IN BARDOLI.

"Times" Canard Exposed

MR VALLABHBHAI'S STATEMENT

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here yesterday from Bardoli interviewed in connection with the report of the special correspondent of the "Times of India" on the present situation in Bardoli, made the following statement:—

I must state certain facts to show that the conditions in the Taluka are quite the reverse of what the correspondent of the "Times of India" has described. I wish I had been able to employ all my time since the Bardoli settlement to constructive work in the Taluka though not in the manner which the correspondent has attributed to me. As a matter of fact I had been away in Ahmedabad and in Simla to recuperate and had only recently been able to go to Bardoli to take over heavy arrears of work. I had hardly been there for a few days when the recent disturbances in Surat and the affected areas compelled me to leave Bardoli.

NEW AWAKENING IN BARDOLI.

As regards preparations for tutoring witnesses, I shall only say that I have not yet had a moment to think of the proposed Committee or of the evidence to be led before it. All talk of the boycott of possible hostile witnesses is nonsense. A wave of social reform has recently come over the Taluka as a result of the awakening arising out of Satyagraha and all I have been able to do is to be present at one or two of the many meetings being held to pass resolutions about raising the marriage ages of boys and girls curtailing expenses on post-nuptial and post-mortem dinners and the like.

EXEMPLARY DISCIPLINE OF VOLUNTEERS.

The story that I have been receiving numerous complaints from victims of boycott is not true. No such case has come to my knowledge. Nor is there any truth in the statement that the Satyagraha organisation is intact. The whole of the assessment has been paid up and there is no question of Satyagraha. Whereas there were over 300 workers in the Taluka during the campaign there are not more than 40 now about 25 of whom have been working in the Taluka for several years. Even during the campaign no volunteers had to be imported from distant parts of the country. All of them were from Gujarat and if they are all within call and if my word is still law throughout the Taluka it is for no fault of mine. It is a result of the exemplary discipline rooted in the soil of Gujarat ever since Mahatma Gandhi started political work in the province. I am sorry I can boast of no volunteers in Chikhli and Bulsar.

MISCONSTRUING THINGS.

As regards the gymnasium at Sarbhon some of the school children in the village do gather at a public place for physical drill, but that is entirely different from sending volunteers for training to a gymnasium.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

I wish I could take all the credit for the prohibition campaign that the correspondent has given me. I may say that the campaign was started at Surat during my absence in Simla and that the way in which it had developed when I returned was a surprise, of course, agreeable to me. As a result Government is bound to have sustained some loss of revenue. That however is a truism. They must be prepared not only to lose several lakhs but to forego the whole of the drink revenue when the public conscience becomes fully alive to the curse.

NO ATTEMPT AT TERRORISM.

I must emphatically repudiate allegations of terrorism. The Collector has just issued a notification in this connection and there has been no case of prosecution under it. The attempt to divide Hindus and Parsis by suggesting that the campaign does not extend to ganja, opium and other drugs sold by Hindus is futile. The temperance campaign extends to all intoxicating drugs. Maybe the efforts of the workers are all concentrated on the abolition of the drink curse, but that is only because the greater includes the less and the extinction of the one means the extinction of the other.

As regards the increase in the sale of methylated spirits and smuggling of toddy and country liquor I wish the correspondent had given his sources of information and his figures. The statements are without foundation.—A. P.

MUNCIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT MYSTERY

(Continued from page 7.)

fairly substantial sum was put in his table drawer. He (Commissioner) at once consulted the Solicitors to take action, but he was advised that it was a hopeless matter to take it to the police court unless there was corroborative evidence. In the previous case the prosecution had been started by him because there was a witness, viz., Mr. H. R. Kirpalani in whose presence an attempt at bribe was made. In this case the Municipal Solicitors were of opinion that there was no corroborative evidence.

Md. Nariman: Why do you take their advice to be conclusive?

The Commissioner: I prefer the advice of Municipal Solicitors to the mud grabbing of Mr. Nariman (Laughter.)

ONLY A LOAN.

The Commissioner, continuing, said apart from the solicitors, he consulted the Commissioner of Police and endeavoured to obtain corroborative evidence. But it was not possible. He (Municipal Commissioner) then talked with the Managing Director of the firm concerned in confidence if he could give any assistance in the enquiry and he stated that he had no personal knowledge in the matter at all, but that the money in question was the personal prperty of one of their officers and had been given to the municipal officer as a loan. There was no outstanding municipal contract at the time with the firm nor did that firm expect any contract. The question of putting that firm on the black list was for the Standing Committee to decide. He, therefore, reported the matter to the Standing Committee and relevant facts were disclosed before that body and recorded in confidential records and the Chairman of the Standing Committee would have no objection whatever to inspect the record of the Standing Committee. He then quoted Section 66 (3) and said under the Act the whole matter was under the jurisdiction of the Standing Committee and under Section 64 (b) it was within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioner. If Mr. Balubhai Desai's amendment was carried he would have to take action under Section 66 (3). He then pointed out that he had obtained certain information from the Managing Director of the firm under certain implied agreement and it would not be to the dignity of the Corporation to make it public.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram as Chairman of the Standing Committee agreed under Section 66 (3) to appoint an Enquiry Committee consisting of the President, Chairman, Standing Committee and a Councillor appointed by the Corporation and assured the House that there was not the least desire on the part of the Municipal Commissioner or the Standing Committee to stifle any enquiry.

SIR VASANTRAO'S SURPRISE.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar was surprised at the attitude of the Commissioner and said that when there was a complaint in regard to the corruption in the Municipal Workshops there was an Enquiry Committee appointed. Another Enquiry Committee was still investigating in regard to the roads scandal and he failed to see why an Enquiry Committee should not be appointed to investigate the present case. Besides, when the proposer of the motion approached the Chairman of the Standing Committee for the minutes of the case he was flatly refused.

Mr. Boman Behram: It is a lie.

President: The Municipal Secretary did not give the minutes to Mr. Kanji without the permission of the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr. Boman Behram should not use the word "lie".

Mr. Boman Behram: I withdraw it.

The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna then said there was a similarity of names. The Tata Construction Co. had nothing to do with Tata and Sons.

Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar and S. C. Barodawalla suggested that the matter should be sent to the Standing Committee for report.

A closure was applied at this stage and Mr. Kanji in reply compared the Municipal Commissioner with the steel frame of Lloyd George for challenging the rights of the Corporation to enquire in the matter.

Commissioner: I did not challenge.

President: The Commissioner has not challenged but expressed his willingness to take action under Section 66 (3). I will not allow you to go like this.

Mr. Kanji: I think I am right.

President: I won't allow you to speak further unless you withdraw the words imputed to the Commissioner.

Mr. Kanji: I withdraw.

At this stage the councillors got impatient and refused to hear Mr. Kanji. The amendment of Mr. Desai was put to the vote and was defeated by 27 votes against 37 by a shadow of hands. On a poll being demanded 47 voted against and only 21 for it. The original proposition was then carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporatin then adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

AFFRAY ON V ROAD.

ASSULT WITH NIFE.

TER CHASE BY HUGE CROWD.

s tragedy occurred on Hornby Sunday night, in which one Chho- alwant, a peon in the Sir J. J. of Art, was severely stabbed with unting knife. It appears that Chhotalal was seated on Sunday at about 7-30 p.m. on a bench opposite the Gokhale Restaurant on Hornby Road, Bombay when it is alleged one Jagarusingh Indrusing, who was riding a bicycle, suddenly jumped on the road and remonstrated with Chhotalal saying that he had abused him. In fury he is alleged to have drawn out a hunting knife and stabbed Chhotalal with it on his back with the result that Chhotalal bled profusely and fell on the ground unconscious. A big crowd collected and gave chase. Deputy Inspector Malpas finding something was wrong stopped Jagarusingh in Ravelin Street and arrested him with the help of a motor-driver who gave the runaway a push with his car and knocked him down, but it is reported found no knife on him. Chhotalal was removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital. As his condition was precarious his dying deposition was recorded by Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court.

KNIFE FOUND.

On Monday evening, a peon of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Fort, is reported to have noticed a knife in the compound. The police were informed and came and took possession of it. It is understood that is the knife which the accused in the case is alleged to have used for stabbing Chhotalal.

"SPORT OF KINGS" AT EXCELSIOR

"The Sport of Kings' is the selected play of the R. B. Salisbury Musical and Comedy Company which had its opening night on Monday and which is to be repeated to-day (Tuesday.) Those who choose to book for this racing comedy will have a merry evening, it is a plotous long laugh for the Sport lover and devotees of the King of Sports. Everybody it a gambler at heart; to prove these words Algy made a bet of one hundred pounds with Sir Reginald Toothill Bart, that he would invade an english home and lure the master of the house into backing a horse within a week — all these things and many others shall be duly reveal ed to you if you will pay a visit to Ian Hay's racing Comedy. "The Sport of Kings".

Wednesday (17th inst.) and Thursday (18th inst.) the greatest success from the Comedy Theatre, London, "The Silent House" will be staged and on Friday (19th) and Saturday (20th) the brilliant Musical Comedy "The Blue Train" and on Sunday (21st) the Famous Musical Comedy "No, No, Nanette" will be staged. Booking plans at Rose & Co.

AN AMAZING OFFER !

FREE BOXES OF ZAM-BUK FOR ALL SKIN SUFFERERS.

All "Chronicle" readers suffering from skin trouble should take the opportunity of testing Free the world-famed natural healer Zam-Buk. This rare balm is a proved conqueror of eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, itch, prickly heat, ringworm and sore feet. It is the indispensable antiseptic first-aid for cuts, bruises, burns, insect bites, and other superficial injuries: also a cure for piles, and excellent for embrocational purposes.

The world-wide success of Zam-Buk is due to its high refinement and rare herbal character. It is vastly superior to ordinary ointments and dressings because it is purer, free from all trace of animal fats, and guaranteed 100 per cent. medicine.

Zam-Buk is soothing, healing, and germicidal. It soaks deep into the tissues where disease has its roots. It quickly ends pain and irritation, kills all bad germs, draws poison and corruption out of a wound or sore, and grows new healthy skin.

Full size boxes of Zam-Buk are obtainable from all chemists and medicine dealers at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 (family size). Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

SEND COUPON TO-DAY !

The proprietors have such complete faith in the exceptional curative power of Zam-Buk that they are willing to make all skin sufferers a gift of a FREE TRIAL BOX. Simply cut out this coupon and forward with a 1 As. stamp (for return postage) and your name and address to the agent mentioned above. ("Bombay Chronicle.")

DOMINION STATUS WITHIN EMPIRE

SIR M. SHAFI SUGGESTS MODIFICATION OF NEHRU REPORT

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

In a statement to the press Sir Mohammad Shafi points out certain provisions of the Nehru Report which he thinks if modified would make the Repot a universally acceptable document. He calls it an act of far sighted statesmanship for the Committee to adopt Dominion Status within the Empire as the constitutional goal. He wished that the original report had been passed without the later modifications brought about by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which neutralised the good effect which the adoption of the original recommendation would have produced in England.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

"In India," says Sir Mohammad, "the centripetal form of federal constitution suggested by the Nehru Report would be in the highest degree detrimental to the legitimate interests and rights of minorities and calculated to bring into existence an oligarchy rather than a really representative government. The proposed constitution refuses even a thirty-three per cent. representation in the Central Legislature which the Muslims have always asked for. Unless complete provincial autonomy is conceded to the various provinces and all residuary powers vested in them and the people, a federal constitution would not only be unacceptable to Indian Muslims but would also be open to the objection of being reactionary and undemocratic.

RIGHT OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The report seeks to extinguish the right of communal electorates which the Muslims have insisted upon for twenty-two years and enjoyed for eighteen years. The separation of Sind was unconditionally recommended by the Nehru Committee upon grounds which are incontrovertible but unfortunately the Lucknow Conference ended in suggesting conditions which make the apparent recognition of this just demand illusory and shows that the communal spirit of a certain school has prevailed over the sense of fitness of the conference as a whole. In these circumstances it is obvious that the Muslim community must have an opportunity of pronouncing its own final authoritative judgment upon the various questions at the All-India Muslim Conference thoroughly representative of all shades of Muslim opinion. I shall willingly abide by whatever decision the proposed conference may arrive."—A.P.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT IN HINDUSTANI

DAMOH PUBLIC RESOLVES BOYCOTT COMMISSION

DAMOH Oct. 15.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, Damoh wires:—

Propaganda commenced yesterday in Hindustani C. P. for popularising the Nehru Report and effectively boycotting the Simon Commission. The Hon. Seth Govinddasss reached here yesterday evening by motor from Jubulpore. A crowded public meeting held in the Gandhi Chowk. A good number of Mohemadans were present.

The Hon. Seth Govinddass in his speech which lasted about an hour traced the history of the All-Parties' Conference, explained at length its recommendations and appealed to the audience to unanimously support the Nehru Report and effectively boycott the Simon Commission. Seth Govinddass said that owing to a little opposition from certain Mohamedans circles, let not C. P. Mohamedans think that the Nehru recommendations were opposed to their interests. He said, it was strange to find that Bengal and Punjab Mohamedans were not opposed to these recommendations.

After Seth Govinddass had finished his speech, a resolution suporting the Nehru Report and boycotting the Simon Commission was moved. The President repeatedly asked if anybody had to oppose the resolution but when no body came forward, the President put the resolution to vote which was carried unanimously amidst great applause.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF NEHRU REPORT.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee met this morning, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyenger presiding, to ratify the resolutions adopted by its Working Committee recently regarding the Nehru Committee's Report and the boycott of the Simon Commission. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its readiness to carry propaganda in favour of the main principles of the Nehru Report and constitution, excepting the question of Dominion Status.

The Committee also resolved appealing to all Congressmen and others in the province who believe in independence to work for complete national independence and requesting the supporters of dominion status not to carry active propaganda against independence.—A.P.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

ROWDYISM AT MEERUT MUSLIMS MEETING.

MEERUT. Oct. 15.

The Delhi Provincial Political Conference concluded to-day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left last night for Mussoorie and Prof. Kirpalini presided. A resolution in favour of a separate province of Delhi with Ambala and Meerut Districts was to have come first but was not taken up, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru having authorised the Publicity Secretary to inform the press that the Subjects Committee had decided to refer the Delhi Province resolution to the Provincial Congress Committee. This decision was probably arrived at to avoid opposition of the Meerut delegates. It was seen that there was keen canvassing by both sides. The first resolution taken up was about the "war danger" and read as follows:—The Conference draws the particular attention of the people to the war danger resolution of the Madras Congress and exhorts them to follow the lead given there in and declare that they will not permit themselves to be exploited by the British Government for the furtherance of Imperialism.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND.

The second resolution moved the creation of a provincial political sufferers' fund and was passed.

The Conference closed amidst shouts of 'Bande Matram'.

ROWDYISM AT MUSLIM MEETING.

A stormy meeting of the Mahommedans of Meerut was held last night in the Jumma Masjid. Advantage was taken of the presence of Dr. Ansari and other Muslim leaders and they were invited to the meeting. Moulana Nudrat was voted to the chair but he was hooted down and Moulana Bashir Ahmed then presided. The rowdy element shouted that the Nehru Report should be thrown out.

Stirring speeches were delivered by M. Zafarali Khan and Ghazi Abdul Rahman exhorting Mahomedans to accept the Nehru Report. The audience ultimately voted in favour of the principle of the Nehru Report.—A. P.

PICNIC PARTY MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT.

MOTOR HITS A TREE AND FALLS INTO CREEK

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

A fatal motor accident occurred last evening on the Rangoon Pegu Road resulting in the instantaneous death of Miss Caroline Porter, Miss. Ella Gerrard aged 16, teacher and student respectively in the St. Euphrasius Covenant School and the driver of the car. Three others Miss Mary Daniel, teacher, Miss Reardon (16) and Mrs. Hla Thin (17) students of the same school were severely injured. Enquiries show that on Sunday morning four cars containing students and teachers of the convent school left for a picnic. While returning the car containing the victims of the accident left late. Reaching the 36th mile on the Rangoon-Pegu Road the driver of the car in attempting to overtake a bus proceeding ahead swerved to the right. The car hit a tree on the roadside and fell into a small creek. The injured and the dead have been brought to the Rangoon hospital.—A. P.

Madras, October 14.—Under the auspices of the Caratic Royal Family Association a meeting of Moslems was held tonight when resolutions were passed offering hearty welcome to the Simon Commission, assuring it of co-operation and wishing it success in its labours. The meeting described the Nehru Report as detrimental to Moslem interests.—A. P.

SEONIS' FULL SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

(From a Correspondent.)

SEONI, Oct. 15.

The citizens of Seoni accorded full and unqualified support to the Nehru Report in a meeting held on the 14th instant. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, M.L.A., who had come from Jubulpore speaking first explained at length the efforts made from the Gauhati Congress to the Lucknow Conference for an amicable settlement of communal differences and their culmination in the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decision. Referring to the Delhi and Simla sessions of the Legislative Assembly, he claimed that Swarajists with the help of other popular parties have practically wrecked the constitution and stated that the only two alternatives before Government were either to withdraw reforms or to come to an agreement with the Indian leaders. Mr. Durgashanker Mehta told the people how effectively the Commission had been boycotted at Poona and exhorted the people to observe complete hartal in their town when the Commission visits the Central Provinces.

The President explained the main provision of the Report and put the resolution supporting it to vote which was carried unanimously.

CASE AGAINST SURAT PAPER

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED

SURAT, Oct. 11.

Further evidence in the case against the editor and printer of the local "Hindu" was recorded by the City Magistrate Mr. M. V. Shaikh yesterday afternoon when a police Sub-Inspector of the local Intelligence Branch and his subordinate, a head constable, who attended the meeting of Mahomedans held in the month of July to protest against the alleged obscene articles in the "Hindu" were examined.

The Public Prosecutor Dewan Bahadur Thakorram intimated to the Court that he did not propose to examine any more prosecution witnesses in this court.

Further hearing was then postponed till the 17th instant when after recording the statements of both the accused judgment will be pronounced as to whether the case was *prima facie* proved against them or not.—A. P.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN PUNJAB

DEMAND FOR SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The deplorable state of education among Muslims, inadequate facilities and partiality in the dissemination of education are the principal allegations made by the Anjuman-i-Hemayat-i-Islam, Lahore in their memorandum to the Hartog Committee. For speeding up primary education they urge a lump sum grant-in-aid to representative Muslim institutions till the present backward condition is substantially improved.

DISTRUST OF HINDUS.

For promoting secondary and higher education the Anjuman suggests the appointment of a special officer in charge of Mahomedan Education in the province and the formation by the Deputy Commissioners of small committees at the headquarters of each district for starting Islamia colleges where none exists and the reduction of fees for Muslim youths. They characterise the Punjab University as pro-Hindu. To remedy this, they demand 'inter alia' separate electorates for the election of ordinary fellows and the establishment of a separate university for the North West Frontier and Baluchistan. Finally they demand special treatment in industrial and technical schools and colleges and the opening of substantially aided Muslim girls' schools in the big towns.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "DESHBHAKTA" CHARGED

MEERUT, Oct. 14.

A charge has been framed under Section 124 (A) (Sedition) against Lala Attar Sen, Editor of "Deshbhakta", relating to the alleged publication of a letter in his paper under the caption "Violence the only means of achieving independence for India."—A. P.

BANON A PROFESSOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently officials and college authorities are so perturbed at the enthusiastic activities of the youths of the country that to limit their aspirations silly 'firmans' are issued in the name of discipline and order from which even professors are not exempted.

Principal Shiraz of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has put a ban on the liberty of Prof. F. C. Davar, for perticipation in the Javanti of Dr. Besant (Birthday celebration.)

I have the pleasure of knowing personally Prof. Davar, under whom I have studied for a number of years and can boldly say that he is so much engrossed in his nobler pursuits of philosophy and literature that he hardly gets time to think of politics and the outside world. He is a Theosophist and as a member of that society he has every right to pay homage to Dr. Besant—the religious head of that cult. Even the Queen's proclamation has given latitude as regards religious liberty.

If Principal Findley Shiraz could invite the "Firebrand" of the Empire and take tea with Comrade Saklatvala who is considered in official circle, to quote the Dame of Bori Bunder, "the enemy of British Empire", I cannot understand the mentality of the head of Gujarat College in muzzling Prof. Davar, who soars higher in Miltonian theory of liberty than the Principal himself.

I am sure students of Gujarat College in particular and of other institutions in the Presidency will not pocket this insult in their beloved Professor quietly. Will Sir Chimanlal, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Education Minister remove this ban on Prof. Davar?—Yours etc.

M. DESAI.

Bombay Oct. 10.

The King has commanded that one week's full court mourning and another week's half court mourning be observed from to-morrow for the ex-Empre Marie Feodorovna of Russia.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL DOCUMENT DRAMA

NEW LIGHT SHED

PARTS PLAYED BY PRESS BUREAU AND MR. HORAN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—It transpires that M. De Noblet, aged thirty, who joined the diplomatic service in 1921, and is now attached to the Press Bureau at the Quai D'Orsay, communicated the Anglo-French naval document to his friend M. Roger De la Planque, a French journalist on the staff of the "Intransigeant", who also worked for the Universal News Agency, but M. De Noblet who was temporarily in charge of the Press Bureau was not aware of the latter fact. M. Roger De la Planque states that he, later, dined with Mr. Horan and allowed him to peruse the document stipulating that he should not publish it 'in extenso'. He denies that he received any money from Mr. Horan apart from his usual six sterling weekly. There is no question of M. De Noblet having received money. It is semi-officially explained that the document was normally circulated to the Press Bureau whose business it was to receive journalists. The "Intransigeant" announces that M. De la Planque has been dismissed.—Reuter.

NEW LINK BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA.

TELEPHONE SERVICE INAUGURATED

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Washington—The new telephonic service between Spain and United States was inaugurated by Mr. Coolidge and King Alfonso conversing over the 6,500 mile wireless and cable circuit between Washington and Madrid. Mr. Coolidge's voice was conveyed by wire from Washington to Long Island and by wireless across the ocean to Cupar in Fifeshire and thence over the British, French and Spanish telephone lines King Alfonso's voice was returned by a similar arrangement through the wireless stations at Rugby, Houlton and Maine.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER STRIKES A BARGAIN.

BUYS 13TH CENTURY CASTLE ON GERMAN-DUTCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Cologne.—It is reported that the ex-Kaiser has purchased Castle Heerenberg near the German-Dutch frontier within a short distance of Emmerich and Rhine, which was recently in possession of a textile manufacturer. The Castle was built in the thirteenth century as a stronghold for the Counts of Berg.—Reuter.

PROPOSED MUSIC CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

To stimulate interest in the classical Indian music and to give the public an opportunity of hearing some of the best artists of the country the Prayag Sangit Samiti proposes to hold a music conference at Allahabad during the next Dewali holidays, when the U.P. Government will be here and there will be a large gathering of graduates for the Convocation week. To get each artist succient time to demonstrate his skill invitations will be restricted to not more than three experts in each style (dhrupads, dhammars, khyals, etc.) and kind of instruments (Bina, Sitar, Sarod, Sarangi, Mridanga, etc.) The Samiti earnestly invites the co-operation of all lovers of music for the success of the Conference and will be grateful if they will kindly suggest the names with their addresses, of some really first class artists and help the Samiti in securing their participation in the conference.

All communication should be addressed to: Secretary, Prayag Sangit Samiti, 46, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

NAVARATRA MAHOTSAV AT DADAR.

The newly started Bombay Loka Hitawadi Sangha has taken the credit of introducing again the Navaratra Mahotsav which was the fountain of great inspiration to Shivaji and his Marathas, and which has lost its importance for the last two generations. The chief feature of this Utsav, and for which the Sangha no doubt should be proud of, is the removal of the old orthodoxy. Touchables and untouchables are freely participating in the Utsav. On Sunday morning (the first day of the Navaratra) the hoisting of the National flag (Bhagwa Zenda) of Maharashtra was performed by Dr. Solanki, M.L.C., the leader of the untouchable group. The function was attended by a large number of people.

Karachi.—The flying boat "Iris" carrying Sir Philip Sassoon, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, left Henjam at 5-10 this morning, Greenwich Time, for Karachi but had a forced landing at Jask, at 7 o'clock owing to defective star board engine. The flight will be resumed at daybreak to-morrow, if the defect is remedied satisfactorily.—A.P.

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SAD PICTURE OF INDIAN INSURANCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE INSURING PUBLIC

"Indian Insurance" writes.—

In our August issue, we made an appeal to the Government to collect statistical information with regard to different classes of insurance business transacted in this country both by indigenous and non-Indian companies as our opinion is that before any recommendations could be made as to what form the legislation should take, it is necessary to know how the business is distributed. Harping on the question of statistics once again, we have before us figures of several countries showing how the insurance business is shared by local and foreign companies. Taking Argentine a small South American Republic, the following figures will speak for themselves:—

Class of business	National Companies	Foreign Companies	Total
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Fire	21,509,189	8,724,328	30,233,517
Marine	3,508.372	1,680,382	5,188,754
Accident	6,559,751	726,087	7,285,838
Life	25,306,244	2,801,798	28,108,042
Sickness	20,897,233	2,856,178	23,753,411
Cattle	251,887	64,110	316,077

Brazil is another small South American Republic which is slowly rearing its head in regard to insurance. At the end of 1926 for which figures are available, 93 companies were transacting business, out of which 63 were Brazilian companies and 30 foreign. 75 companies (47 Brazilian and 28 foreign) transact a general business; 18 (16 Brazilian and 2 foreign) to life business. For the year 1926, the following figures which we reproduce from "Deutsche Versicherungs Zeitung," will bear eloquent testimony as to how Brazil has been able to absorb most of the business:

In Conto of Reis.

	Non-Life. 1926	Non-Life. 1925	Life 1926	Life 1925	Total. 1926	Total. 1925
Native Co.'s	63,168	64,962	53,416	47,483	116,584	112,415
Foreign do.	33,635	30,722	2,921	3,155	36,556	33,877
German	3,796	3,589	....	....	....	....
Argentine	316	601	....	....	....	....
United States	2,635	2,816	....	....	....	....
French	1,317	849	2,871	3,155	5,406	5,971
English	23,472	21,740	....	....	....	....
Italian	1,376	432	50	....	1,426	432
Portuguese	720	691	....	....	....	....
All companies	96,803	95,705	56,337	50,588	153,144	146,262

During the last 5 years, the insurance world has been very active and not a year goes by without a number of insurance companies being formed in many parts of the world. As a matter of fact, the floutation of insurance companies since the year 1923 has been remarkable. Almost all civilised countries which have any semblance of independence have found in the insurance field a potential wealth for the nation. The result naturally has been that the companies started even during this short period have become so powerful and so aggressive that established foreign companies had to withdraw altogether from these fields. The great advantage which these new-comers had over the foreign companies was that the people of the country—wether industrialists or merchants, private citizens or public benefactors, Government officials or what not—were behind the local companies, and they supported these companies as though it was part and parcel of their religion.

In an atmosphere like this, is there any wonder that these institutions have grown into a power even during their infancy?

A SAD PICTURE.

When we turn our eyes to our own country, the position is still very hopeless indeed. When we make this remark, we specifically want to apply this to the general insurance compnaies. These companies are now well in their tenth year. If these companies were in any of the countries that we have mentioned above, they would have had a different tale to unfold and a very pleasant one at that. To-day the Indian companies still find that the support which they have every right to expect from the people of this country is still wanting to a very large extent. It has been said that India has got a number of enemies—natural, artificial and man-made; but in our opinion, the greatest enemies that any Indian institution can have are the people themselves. We can quite understand the attitude of non-Indians towards Indian institutions, but what we cannot understand and what we deplore is the attitude of our people towards Indian institutions. So long as the present tendency to look with unconcerned eyes on the neglected growth of Indian insurance companies, continues, how can we ever hope to build anything substantial in this already poor country? The cry is heard everywhere that the country is being exploited right and left and that even the little wealth that is still left in this land is drained away. But what effective steps have our people taken to prevent at least such drain as it is in their power to prevent? Insurance and banking are such channels where the drain can be effectively stopped if only the people of this country stand behind these institutions. Banks and insurance companies reflect the prosperity of a nation and so long as indigenous institutions are not made strong by the people of this country, it is no use going to Government and asking them to help this way and that when that help, really speaking, ought to come from ourselves. We appear to be "relying too much upon a paternal government," but we do think that it is high time that we reverted to the practice of our forefathers and relied entirely upon our own grit. There is an old saying—and a very apt one at that—"God provides food for every bird, but He does not put it in the nest." In the same manner, if only we go out of our way and act just as people in other parts of the world are acting with eyes stretched in the direction of seeing the country prosper, then the time will not be far when Indian insurance companies will become a power in our own land.

MR. MIRZA ISMAIL

(Continued from page 6).

a "persona grata" with all classes of the people and is reputed to be an able, just and benign administrator. There has been perfect good feeling between the different communities; peace and tranquility prevails all the State over; complete freedom of religion is enjoyed by all communities and the Administration is being conducted on the most rational and humane principles. Education is making rapid headway; agricultural and industrial development is being cared for with a devotion which is remarkable; trade and commerce are flourishing and definite efforts are in evidence to improve minor irrigation and rural water supplies. These are the benefits that would have been expected to accrue from an Administration which would have satisfied all sections of opinion. And this explains why, in the view of most people, a better choice for the Dewanship could not have been made than Mr. Mirza Ismail. Those who have known his qualities of head and heart, his fine sense of patriotism, his burning desire to safeguard the interests of the State and enhence its prestige and the implicit confidence which His Highness the Maharaja has reposed in him, entertain no doubt that, under his guidance, Mysore will be enabled to attain a measure of progress such as has never been achieved before his time. A Mysorean of Mysoreans, Mr. Mirza Ismail loves his country, and is proud of it. His first thoughts are always for the people who, in their turn, hold him in grateful affection and esteem. To know him is indeed to love him and admire him. He is a generous and estimable gentleman with a spotless character, a charming and cultured personality and a suavity of disposition. The way in which he has been utilising the resources at his disposal to initiate and push forward schemes of constructive utility marks him out essentially as an administrator with a vision. Progress and Reform have been the two outstanding key-notes of his administration and it is indeed pleasant to reflect on his notable record of achievements in the last two and a half years in advancing the moral and material interests of the people.

Like all great men, the Dewan has his detractors who cannot suffer his growing popularity. Malice is unsatisfiable and it were a vain task to reason with slander. Time will however vindicate the Administration of Mr. Mirza Ismail who will most assuredly not be deterred by cabals against his authority from pursuing the ideals he has set before himself as the best means of safeguarding the happiness of the people and winning the commendations of his august master.

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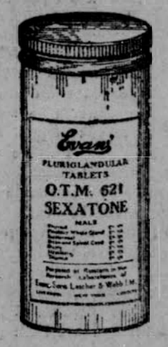

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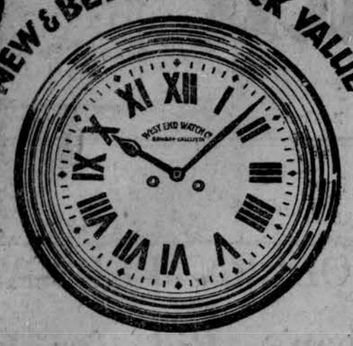

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WOMAN'S PLACE AND POWER.

(Continued from page 6).

as a very liberal hand, to serve as a model of kingly and manly virtues, Ruskin fails to find any true heroes in his plays. On the other hand, he says the heroines of Shakespeare are many and varied. In fact there is hardly a play that has not a perfect woman" steadfast in grave hope and errorless purpose." Cordelia, Rosaland, Desdemona, Isabella, Imogen, Viola are all to the mind of Ruskin "faultless and conceived in the highest type of humanity."

Man and woman though thus different in character, are but the component parts of one and the same whole. Both are requisite to each other's completeness. Both are interdependent though none is subservient to the other. Woman is not the obedient slave of man, but the sovereign of his heart. Her education should therefore not be in any way inferior to that of man. She has as much of right as a brother, husband or father. There should not be any intellectual gulf separating the sexes. It is a question whether a girl's education should be on the same lines as that of a boy, or that she should be trained up quite separately on the basis of fitting her up for domestic usefulness.

Marriage is chiefly the goal of the Indian girls and the general inclination is to give her that tarining that will render her a good wife and a wise mother. Prof. Karve has established his women's university in India on these latter basis. Knowledge he considers should not be given for its very sake, but its utility. He has made vernacular as the medium of training as in Japan.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The girl is like a tender flower which grows the best and most luxuriantly, the more of nature's freedom is offered her. There are two main things which an educator must take into consideration regarding her education. These are the development of physical beauty and inner beauty, based on a pure and a simple mind. How to develop these is the question.

The best books should be given to girls for their nourishment, because studies always pass into character. The study of good authors tends imperceptibly towards developing mental strength and moral courage. The best books are treasures of good words and golden thoughts, which remembered and cherished become abiding companions and comforters. "They are never alone", said Sir Phillip Sydney", "that are accompanied by noble thoughts." The good and true thoughts may, in time of temptation, be as an angel of mercy purifying and guarding the soul. They also enshrine the germ of good actions, for good words almost, invariably inspire to good deeds. Books introduce us into the best society, they bring us in the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived. The great and good authors do not die, even in this world. Embalmed in books their spirits walk abroad. The book is a living voice. It is an intellect to which one still listens.

It was Herbert Spencer who was among the first to point out the necessity of making school instructions as interesting as possible. The very reason that a free man interested in his work can work harder than the strongest galley slave, applies in the case of school children. They should not be prepared for life's grind, by grinding their minds with unpleasant facts hard to digest, by terrifying them with a rod. To demonstrate to them the dry facts of learning in an interesting and simple way with the help of maps and charts and diagrams and lantern slides and various other devices is the sure way of meeting success. The obdurate heart of a boy or a girl is to be conquered by love. his or her mind is to be awakened by curiosity his or her studies are to be made as delightful as possible.

There are deadly feelings of delight too, says Ruskin, but the first condition in the training of a girl is to create in her true feelings of delight, delight that would be a souree of vitality to her body and soul, not a devastating disease. To make her revel in nature's pleasures, now roaming in the hawthorn circles, or stooping over the rose plant, or walking in the dells, or climbing the steep grey mountains, to make her love the sunshine, dewdrops, the glorious setting of the sun or the silvery moon climbing in the sky, the rainbow on the mountain side or the silent stars twinkling like distinct lamps in the firmament. These, these are joys of nature that welcome the vital feeling of delight."

An educated girl possesses the seeing eye and intelligent mind. Nature is ever new to her and full of beauty. She finds "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, and good in everything." With her life has deep meaning and requires the performance of duties which are satisfactory to her conscience and therefore pleasurable. She goes through life joyfully helping others to its enjoyments, and scattering flowers of joy and happiness for others on the rough road of hard life. Girls should be taught the dignity of manual labour which is a powerful factor in developing the physical side of a human being. Training should be given to them from their very childhood because then and then alone will they develop mentally, morally and physically. They should be trained in such an engaging style that they derive real pleasure in doing manual work whether at home or in the open fields. For all round developments, mental, moral and physical training is absolutely essential. They should be taught music from their early age. They should be taught how to play on the piano, harmonium, fiddle and flute. "Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything. It is essence of order and leads to all that is good just and beautiful of which it the invisible but nevertheless passionate and eternal form", says Plato. Moral law is the guiding principle of human life. Music also in its higher sense directs our life to the ultimate good. It is the quintessence from which it springs forth a divine charm that heals the woes of suffering humanity, gives them comfort amidst their struggle and adds purity to pleasure. Without the melody of music, the world of nature is but a meaningless substanee that has no charm. They will find their manual labour easy if they keep on singing while they are working.

A true ardent love of nature is a step to the best method of developing the mind. It is so very essential, therefore, that schools should be located not in the centre of town's busy, giddy carouse but in sequestered spots, surrounded by mother nature's charms. The atmosphere should be pure. The very scene should be lively and rejuvenating. The school playground should be like a resorting ground of the fairies and the very school building a picture of art. The books heaped in the laps of girls should not be those that come straight from the press "wet with a last and least spray of the fountain of folly." Light books are as injurious as bad books. The school library should consist of the volumes of Vedas, translated into a homely language, extracts from the Shastras, high and classical literature of England and the best books of the best minds of the West and the East. There cannot be any fear then of contaminating any girl's mind—for in such a library, you can let go a girl as you will let go a fawn on a lake and let her indulge in the pleasure of the immortals as freely as she can. It is not desirable to turn a woman into a dictionary or train her on quite masculine lines. Care should certainly be taken to develop all her traits and train her to take her proper place in her household. But in no way would it be legitimate to deny her the right of learning the sciences which are considered fit for men. She need not be trained to practise a profession such as that of a lawyer, an engineer, a banker, a merchant, but it is her undeniable right to get sound knowledge of the rudiments of sciences. This is necessary to enable her to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of her husband, brother, or father. There is one profession eminently suitable for women. It is the medical. The founding of the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi was hailed with delight—but we want more and more such colleges, at least one more for each of the presidencies of India.

Woman plays an important part at the sick bed of a patient, because by her matchless touch of tenderness and gentle ways she can considerably influence the recovery to health. Many a man owes his life to the gentle attendance of a sister, wife, or a nurse. Woman is at her best, when pain and anguish wring the brow. When a man's health fails and he becomes ill, irritable and querulous, the refreshing calm of woman's companionship restores him to his health. In perpetual irritability of body and mind she is a providential resource that never fails.

Sydney.—Aeroplane Southern Cross has arrived from New Zealand.—Reuter.

Copenhagen.—The death has occurred of Ex-Empress Marie Feodorova of Russia.—Reuter's special.

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The urine examination of yesterday by the local doctor shows neither sugar nor albumen in it.

D. V. KILKIN, Tikamgarh (C.P.)

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M. SIRAJUD DIN, Superrisor Office of C. N. A., (Quetta).

I had sent for Asugary for a friend of mine which proved most efficacious. The disease of years vanished in days. He is praying for your long life and prosperity.

ROSHANAL BHANDARI, B.A., Senior English Teacher, Farrukhnagar.

Dear Sir,

My wife was suffering from diabetes for the last 15 years but since she began to take Asugary she is free from sugar. How long do you advice to take it?

J. S. GAZDAR, Chopaty Sea Face, Bombay.

Last year I was suffering from fever and Diabetes. I used your Basant Malti Ras and Asugary. I am now alright, I wonder if we can get such good medicines from any other place. Thank God that such good medicines are prepared in your Pharmacy.

JAGDAMBA PARSHAD, Muhalla Dewan Jograj, (Saharanpur.)

Ashugari Pills sent by you have done me a deal of good. Will you please send me 32 pills more of the same Asugary sharp as the doctor who examines me here pronounces me much better after taking them and advises me to continue it?

Mrs. LEAKE, No. 17, Loco Quarters, Agra Cant.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 16, 1928

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HOW CURZON "SOLD" HIS FRIENDS

LURE OF OFFICE AND POWER

Lord Ronaldshay's third volume on Lord Curzon's life is, despite its length, certainly not a dull book. It is more exciting than the preceding two volumes, because the topics dealt with are in themselves more attractive since they lie nearer to our own time.

No one one can say that they biographer has attempted to white-wash Lord Curzon's second political carrer. Thus writes Lord Beaverbrook in "Sunday Express". He declares, though in courteous and sympathetic language, that Lord Curzon sold out his friends on three important political occasions:—

(1) In 1911 Curzon encouraged the Diehards to resist the Parliament Act to the bitter end—and then, at the eleventh hour, turned round and advised the Peers to accept it lest a worse thing befall.

(2) In 1917, as the President of the Women's Anti-Suffrage League, he advised the opponents of the Franchise Bill to fight the female suffrage clause violently in the Lords, although he was the Leader of the House. He himself devoted the first half of his speech to a strong denunciation of the measure and the last half to urging the Peers to pass it, which they in consequence did.

(3) In the great political crisis of 1922, which brought down the Lloyd George Coalition, Curzon at first sided with the section of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Lloyd George, which was violently anti-Turkish over Chanak and also wished to hold a general election before the Conservative caucus could meet to protest against a dissolution. After supporting this last scheme at a dinner at Mr. Churchill's, he incontinently changed his mind, stood in with the Die-hards of the Carlton Club meeting, and retained the Foreign Secretaryship in Bonar Law's Administration.

It is at this point in the story that Lord Ronaldshay makes his apologia for Lord Curzon. Curzon, he says in effect, did act like this, and it is useless to deny it. The reason was that he came to impulsive and hot-headed decisions, but, on seeing their folly, he reversed them.

CHANAK.

In the case of Chanak and the Carlton Club the biographer propounds a separate defence for the desertion of Mr. Lloyd George. The two men, he says, had been fighting over the control of foreign affairs for months, and this dispute exploded apart from internal politics just at the critical moment which marked Curzon's volte face. And it is certainly true that Curzon was no Philhellenic like Lloyd George, and seems to have been silent in council and rather wavering over Chanak.

The weak point in the defence is that the war-mongers of Chanak were the "rushed election" party too, and the opponents of one poligy were the opponents of the other. Curzon definitely took his side with the first group, and then joined their enemies.

Curzon was no doubt apt sometimes to be impetuous in his decisions—none the less in all these three occasions on which he sold out his own side he got something for his trouble,—once promotion in the peerage; twice retention of office.

It is in fact, the picture of Curzon's tenacity in retaining office in the face of personal humiliation, and desperate sickness of the body, that makes this picture of him terrible, pathetic, and tragic. He is so ill that he has to be absent from his duty for months, yet he will allow no one but Lord Balfour to deputise for him, because "A. J. B." is the only man who will not try to supplant him.

He gives a cry of agony and indignation when the "Daily Express," the "Times", and the "Daily Mail" suggest that his health must compel him to retire. With painful inconsistency he complains that he is so ill that he should be spared public criticism, but that he dare not say how ill he is lest the newspapers should urge retirement on him once more.

And then, at the end, the cup of the Premiership, of which he had aspired to drink all his life, is dashed from his lips.

"Such", he exclaimed, "is the reward I received for nearly forty years of public service." In this indignant outcry one finds the real Curzon—brilliant, self-centred, egotistical, hard—to whom life meant little except power and ambition.

Lord Curzon was quite unrestrained in what he said of others. He wrote of Kitchener's opposition to compulsion: "K. is against it because he wants to get the glory of winning the war throughout. But he won't."

During the Lausanne negotiations he represents Bonar Law as timid and hesitating, "ready to give up anything and everything rather than have a row," while Curzon represents himself as the unbending defender of British interests, declining to yield to the Premier's panic.

Should the whole story of Curzon's career be told? I think so. It is in the public interest that the electorate should study the temper and disposition of every man who serves in high office. But what a different biography it would be from that produced by Lord Ronaldshay! And what a curious character would be disclosed! Such a life would recall to men's minds the old adage—"One man can steal a horse with impunity, while another is hung for looking over the fence."

Another biography of Lord Curzon should be done, and will be done.

BOMBAY SUBURBS DEMAND CLOSURE OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON SAVARKAR

A crowded public meeting of the villagers of Madh, Versowa, Erangal and Daravli was held on Sunday the 7th instant at Madh in the Bombay Suburban District, when the following among other resolutions were passed.

This public meeting of the villagers of Madh, Vesawa Erangal and Daravli expresses its heartfelt gratitude towards the Bombay Suburban District Excise Advisory Committee for their resolution to close the liquor shops at Madh and Marol in response to the appeals from these villages.

This public meeting appeals to the Government to close once for all the liquor shops at Madh and Marol and thus bring in practice the declared excise policy of the Government.

This public meeting of the villagers of Madh, Versowa, Erangal and Daravli unanimously approves the Nehru Committee's Report.

As the term of five years of restrictions put on Barrister Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar will shortly elapse, this public meeting of the villagers of Madh, Versowa, Erangal and Daravli appeals to the Government to set him quite free by removing all restrictions.

This public meeting of the villagers of Madh, Erangal, Versowa and Daravli appeals to the Bombay Suburban District School Board to give House Rent Allowance of at least Rs. 8/- to all the teachers in the District.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT PARIS.

Mr. Jhabvala the local Secretary of the League Against Imperialism writes:—

The Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism unanimously resolved at its Session held in Brussels on April 28th, to convene the next world Congress of the League in the coming year.

At its session held in Berlin on August 18th. and 19th. the Executive Committee confirmed the above mentioned decision resolved definitely to begin immediately preparations for holding the Second World Congress of the League in Paris in July 1929.

The Agenda of the Congress will be fixed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee which will take place on the 1st and 2nd December next.

It is intended that the proposed international Congress shall be an imposing demonstration of the organised anti-Imperialistic forces of the world.

The Indian National Congress is one of the organisations that are invited to participate in the Congress with a decisive vote.

All organisations (trades Unions, labour associations, cultural and sport organisations etc.) that are collectively affiliated to National Sections of the League against Imperialism, as well as all organisations that sympathise with the League Against Imperialism and are prepared to co-operate on the basis of the principles laid down at the First Congress held in Brussels in February 1928 are also invited. It is intended to invite also important persons (men of letters scientists artists etc) in their individual capacity.

NEW INDIA IN MYSORE

SILENT BUT SURE GROWTH OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of these little corners Mysore practically unknown till recently except to the touring officers for whom a rest-house is build on the banks of the river Bhadra the auspicious New India. Little known to and less understood by the West even after centuries of contact of a sort, is expressing itself in a silent but steady and sure manner.

The work is solid and most valuable from whatever point one may view it. If New India as she really is, can be and has determined to be, is to be seen at first hand it is here where one can feel her pulse and heart beat in harmony with the present day needs of her economic revival.

About a hundred miles from the beautiful City of Bangalore the City of boiled beans situated on a branch line from the M. S. M. Railway now under the management of Mysore State there has been made a clearing of forest growth commanding a fine view of the range of hills around and studded with neat little cottages for workmen, a number of houses for the staff, and a few bungalows for officers and visitors. As the train approaches the New Town called Bhadravati, of an early morning, a cluster of electric lights is seen and a few tall chimneys stand prominently across the dim horizon. And in a few minutes, an unmistakeable evidence of an attempt at solving a once difficult industrial problem of first rate economic as well as educational value stands in a dignified setting in this magic State of Mysore which is so wonderful in its physical features, its historical traditions in its wealth of natural scenery forest products and mineral resources, in its architecture and in its religious and educational institutions. (It is the Mysore Iron Works).

Among Mysore's abundant mineral wealth is a hill of rich iron ore about 35 miles from here (Bhadravati). Though the State has Geological and Mining Departments no attempt seems to have been made till one of its Prime Ministers made a daring departure even against the advice of high salaried European experts and economists and got the good ruler of the State to finance the scheme for smelting iron ore. The fuel problem due to lack of coal fields nearly was solved by the distillation of waste wood from the State Forest not far from the works.

Like all pioneer understandings in a totally unfamiliar field, this important enterprise initiated by a patriotic Minister and supported by a patriotic ruler of the foremost Indian State has had to pass through a lot of fire, some of it from unexpected quarters. I learn but has emerged out of it all in the shape of a solid unquestionable success. Such success to me a stranger to Mysore should be in my opinion known far and wide.

To think that right here in the heart of South India the handling of such intricate works, is done by a people who until a few years ago hardly knew, that such works could be conducted in India.

The smoothness of the management is very marked. It is a great educational pilgrimage to visit these three great works, for besides the iron production the great furnaces making out of crude ore fine iron that is second to none in the whole world turning out miles of perfectly made pipes of all sizes and lengths, here is the wonderful process of wood distillation giving charcoal for the blast furnaces and recovering valuable by products for outside disposal and using in a third great works their own creosote for pickling railway sleepers and whole lengths of telegraph and electric posts. The soft Sirons calling to work and telling of hours of cessation the streams of contented workers going to and fro as watched them from the verandah of my perfectly equipped guest house urged in me a greater desire to see many such works all over India utilizing the unemployed, giving chances for them to express their latent adaptibility and bringing forth and developing veritable carnagies (lords) of Industrial power.

The alertness and cleverness of the Indian worker to adapt himself or herself to new means of employment is equally amazing to me as is the quickness of the children and youth to be so efficient at education which is really of two kinds being both Western and Eastern that they have to master. May this wonderful example of what the Indian worker can do be the example for the whole of India to follow and above all may the memory of the man Sir M. Visvesvaraya who made such achievement possible be ever green. May he live long to bring forth other Industries that India may take her place as the foremost manufacturing nation of the whole world.

I will carry this greatest of all my Indian impressions to England next week and on my return in early December with friends and more funds hope to be allowed to take part, furthering the national Industries of India for Inndia and her noble peace-loving people in this wonderful state that holds such natural facilities where co-operative activities between the East and the West are likely to be more fruitful than elsewhere as it's own history vouches for, in service to God and Humanity.

It is hope too that the human element the most important factor in all undertakings can be depended upon to respond sympathetically to the call of New India.—Yours etc.,

AMARANATHARAVA,
Dr. W. H. R. Murray,
Srinivas Balapet,
Oct. 11 BANGALORE

THE WORLD OF MY DREAMS

A NEW UTOPIA

I should like a world wherein shelter and the rough necessities of life would be provided for everybody, not in charity institutions, but as the right of every human being; but in my world, also, everybody who wanted more than the bare necessities of life would have to work for them—in fact, it would be a world in which you would find no restitute poor, and no idle rich explains Edith Sitwell in the Daily Chronicle).

In my world all the houses would be beautiful, and they would stand in deep-wooded gardens, rich with trees with great glossy leaves (there must be flowering trees, camellias, magnolia trees, arbutus, hawthorn, almond, peach, judas trees).

Then in my world, I should like it to be possible to have the fun of taking things seriously, without any of the evil consequences of this.

UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

I mean, I should like all men to remember the beautiful and happy things for ever, so that yesterday is not past, but is just as much the present as today; but on the other hand, I should like mankind to remember nothing unhappy excepting when it is necessary to remember it as a warning.

I should like a United States of the World, a world which is an enormous family, so that the judicious and state-building genius of the English, the practicle and scientific genius of the German, the psychological and insight and soul-building genious of the Russians, the happiness-building genious of the Italians, and so forth, could come together for the common good of the world, so that each nation has its place in the building of the universe.

There would be no quarrelling about colonies, since all races would work together to help the inhabitants to develop their own qualities and their soil. I am afraid this would be no world for big business man working for his own interested.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism would be shown, not by quarrelsomeness, but by developments of the national soul, by work for humanity, and achievements in science and the arts, for the betterment and glory of humanity.

Evil would be treated as an illness; the person who has committed evil would not be persecuted, he would be cured.

Vulgarity would also be treated as an illness, and would cease to be glorified.

Capital punishment would be inflicted upon those wicked people who say that war will always be necessary "whilst human nature is what it is."

Sport will consist of wrestling, running, and various wholesome games, for there will be no such thing as blood-sports. Animals will no longer be torn to pieces; the deer, the hare, the fox will be safe from such beastliness. Neither man nor beast will be hunted. The arts will be reverenced, and new artists will not be bullied, persecuted and insulted.

LOVE THE ARTS.

The crowd will cease to be silly: they will love the arts and will not try to interfere with them in the name of tradition, since each man will have his own place in the world and his own work in the world.

A man will be just as proud of being a good carpentr or a good bricklayer as an artist is of being a good artist, or as a king is of being a good king. Any work confers dignity on the worker, if it is work well done.

GROWING OLD.

I do not know what we should do about growing old. For old people can be very beautiful, and we should be obliged to have them among us, or our wrold wuold not be a lovely world.

Perhaps we could take it in turns to be old for a week, and then to be young again immortally, for the rest of time, with young hearts and faces and forms, but with the wisdom and kindness of age!

MODERN PERSIA.

Riza Shah's Bid for Internal Reforms

His Highness Mirza Abdul Hussain Khan Timurtash, Minister of the Court in Persia, who paid a fleeting visit to Great Britain in the end of July, is an extremely interesting personality, and as the Chief Lieutenant of the Pahlevi Shah supplies the energy and driving force to give effect to His Majesty's commands. Timuatash Khan is a whole-hearted Persian patriot and broad-minded statesman.

As in Turkey and Afghanistan, so in Persia there arose in the minds of her rulers from the ashes of the World War a spirit of nationalism, a determination to break loose from the shackles of the past and to obtain that complete autonomy which is inherent in every sovereign State.

The old treaties conferring extra-territorial rights on foreigners are now gone, while Persia has her own national tariff, says a correspondent in "The Times." Temporary agreements have been made, but within a year she hopes to negotiate new treaties of friendship and commerce with all the trading powers other than Soviet Russia, with whom a series of agreements were signed in the autumn of 1927.

REORGANISATION OF ARMY.

Having through the reorganisation of the Persian Army established order and security throughout the country, the Shah is devoting his energies to internal reform and is fully alive to the need for modern means of communication. A special sum has been set aside for road development, and before the end of the year the road through Luristan should be completed, concerning Northern Persia with the rich province of Khuzistan and the Persian Gulf. This road is to be followed by a great trunk line running from Bendergaz, on the Caspian through Tehran, Kazvin, Hamadan, and Ahwaz to the Gulf. The cost of construction will as far as possible be financed from the proceeds of the sugar and tea monopoly, which produced about £1,000,000 a year. A syndicate of German, America, French, and English firms has undertaken the construction of the first 250 miles of this railway and the survey of the whole line. When an estimate has been obtained of the cost of building the remainder tenders for the contract will be invited from all countries. One of the results anticipated from the railway and the barrage to be constructed at Ahwaz across the Karun river is the resuscitation of the cotton industry in Khuzistan which flourished centuries ago.

The present intention of the Persian Government is to make the Gulf terminus of the railway of Khor Musa, a deep water inlet lying amid mud flits some miles to the east of the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab. If to most people it would appear more natural and infinitely cheaper to make the ancient port of Mohammerah the terminus of the railway, it is necessary to bear in mind the Persian position in the Shatt-al-Arab. The boundary between Persia and what is now Iraq is the left bank of the river at low water. This frontier dates from the Treaty of Erzerum of 1847 and was reaffirmed, without protest from the Persian side under the Turco-Persian frontier settlement of 1913-14 to which the then British and Russian Governments were parties. All questions relating to the navigation of the Shatt-al-Arab are under the authority of the Basra Port Trust, and any modification of the present state of affairs can only be brought about by direct negotiations between the Governments of Persia and Iraq. But here another difficulty crops up. Persia has not yet officially recognised the kingdom of Iraq, and this precludes direct negotiations between the two countries. It will be seen, therefore, that very complicated questions are involved and it is much to be hoped that means will be found before long to regularise the whole position.

REVENUES AND CREDIT.

The satisfactory state of Persian finance to-day compared with the position at the time of the *coup de etat* in 1921, may be ascribed to a variety of causes. First and foremost, there has been determination of the Shah and his Ministers to banlance the budget and limit expenditure to revenue In this they were greatly helped by Dr. Millspaugh and the American financial mission. Secondly, the general state of security throughout the country has been beneficial to trade. This is seen in the increased Customs returns. Thirdly, the steadily increasing loyalties received from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in the last few years have come as an annual windfall to the budget, although in the present year it is not to be excepted, owing to the fall in the price of oil, that last year's record of nearly £1,400,000 will be equalled. Persia's external debt is almost negligible in the light of the post War debt charges falling upon European States, and a settlement of the reduced debt owing to this country, and formally recognized over two years ago by the Persian Government, would at once place her credit on a firm footing.

OTHER INTERNAL REFORMS.

Other matters of internal reform are the new educational measures, which include a scheme for sending Persian students to Europe. One hundred are to go this year, 200 next year, and so on untill the maximum annual contingent of 600 has been reached. The old courts of law are in process of reorganisation and new codes has been elaborated. Public health measures are being enacted, and a Pasteur institute has been established in Teheran. An opium law has recently been passed by the Majlis whereby the lands devoted to the cultivation of opium are placed directly under Government control. The cultivation, preparation, sale and exportation of opium have thus become largely a Government monopoly. Persia, as a member of the League of Nation, allowed an international Commission appointed by the League to visit the country two years ago and inquire as to the whole position. The persian Government deserves every credit for the passage of this recent law as any reduction in the cultivation of opium involves direct loss of revenue and the substitution of suitable crops maturing in the spring is a most difficult problem. It is to be hoped, however, that the increased prosperity of the country to be expected from the uniform Customs tariff and the development of communication will more than compensate Persia for any loss of revenue arising from the opium monopoly.

Finally, in the matter of internal communications mention should be made of the Junkers Air Service, which in the past year has given excellent results on the routes from Teheran to Pahelevi, in the Caspian, connecting with the trans-Russian service and Teheran to Kasr-i-Shirin, near the Iraq frontier. It is expected that early next year, as a result of the recent agreement come to which the Persian Government, the service of imperial Airways from Cairo via Baghdad to Basra will be prolonged to Kasadir, with stopping places at Bushire and Jask. This service should be of considerable benefit to Persia. A connecting service from Teheran to Bushire would make it possible for passengers and mails from Teheran to reach India in two days, while the provision of a direct service from Teheran to Baghdad, which is understood to be part of the agreement, would provide a new and rapid service to Egypt and Europe and bring Teheran within one week's journey of Paris and London.

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